The New-York Times.

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THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

News via New-Orleans, by the Steamer Locust Point.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER.

Five Thousand Prisoners, Fifty Pieces of Artillery, Numerous Small Arms, &c.

The Garrison in a Ravenous Condition.

THE LAST MULE EATEN.

Details of the Siege to the Date of the Surrender.

The *Locust Point*, from New-Orleans on July 11, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The New-Orleans *Era* has the following announcement of the fall of Port Hudson:

"The great stronghold of the Mississippi surrendered to the forces under Gen. BANKS at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. GARDNER, the commander of the rebel fortress, had sent a flag of truce asking terms. The response was an unconditional surrender, and he was allowed twenty-four hours to consider. He did not take so much time, and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, unconditionally surrendered the stronghold, with all it contained. There were 5,000 prisoners.

The moment the surrender was completed, the enemy sent out a request that six thousand rations should immediately be sent in, as the garrison had *eaten its last mule*. This was found to be literally the fact. The last mule at Port Hudson had been devoured.

The good old ship *Hartford* and the *Albatross* came down below Port Hudson at once, and were greeted with much enthusiasm after their glorious work.

The *Tennessee* is the flag-ship of Admiral FARRAGUT. She came down with a bearer of dispatches from Gen. BANKS to Gen. EMORY, and made the trip from Donaldsonville in *four hours and a half*. She reports all quiet in the river.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The *Era* of the 11th inst. says, on Wednesday, the 8th, at 2 P. M., Gen. GARDNER, the rebel commander of Port Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Maj.-Gen. BANKS. The rebel army was drawn up in line, stacked arms, and Gen. BANKS took possession of the place. Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and all small arms, &c., have fallen into our hands.

A dispatch to the *Era*, dated on the morning of the 8th, from Port Hudson, says: "At 2 o'clock a parley was sounded from the fort, and being replied to, inquiry was made about the news from Vicksburgh. On being assured that it had fallen, Gen. GARDNER promised to surrender to-day. We entered the place at noon. The glorious event has filled our army with the wildest enthusiasm."

A subsequent account states that GARDNER sent a flag of truce, on the 8th, asking for terms, and Gen. BANKS responded, "Unconditional surrender," with twenty-four hours to consider. At 7 A. M., on the 9th, GARDNER unconditionally surrendered. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for 6,000 rations, as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be literally true—they had devoured their last mule.

The news was brought to New-Orleans by the flagship *Tennessee*. One hundred guns were immediately fired by Gen. EMORY. The loyal citizens of New-Orleans were to have a torchlight procession, illumination, and a general joyful jubilation on the night the steamer sailed. The Secessionists in that city are represented as rather gloomy in countenance.

NATHANIEL HOBB, of Boston, gunner of the *Tennessee*, died of apoplexy.

The news of the capture of Vicksburgh, reached Port Hudson on the 7th, occasioning the greatest enthusiasm.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Approaching Fourth of July—Rebel Raid at Springfield Landing—Disgraceful Conduct of the Rhode Island Cavalry—Gallantry of the Blacks—A New Battery—A Rebel Explosion—Deserters—The Medical Department.

MAJ.-GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, REAR OF PORT HUDSON, Friday, July 3, 1863.

To-morrow ushers in the Fourth July. Whether or not we shall, as we have been hoping, see the old flag waving upon the ramparts of Port Hudson on that eventful day, is what the next few hours—pregnant, it may be, with so much good or evil to our cause—will certainly determine.

In taking a comprehensive view of all that is passing around me, I confess that at this moment of writing—8 o'clock P. M.—I see and hear nothing at all to indicate an aggressive movement on our part to-night or to-morrow. But it will not do for me to judge by the appearances of things around me. Gen. BANKS is one of those men who keeps his own secrets so profoundly, that I should not be surprised at any moment to hear the order given for an advance. We can have very little more to do now in the way of approaching the enemy, for in some cases we are actually upon him.

THE SPRINGFIELD LANDING AFFAIR.

We had quite a day of excitement yesterday, the 2d inst., caused by an impudent raid of the rebel cavalry upon our depot at Springfield Landing, on the river below Port Hudson. When it is remembered that Springfield Landing is not only our chief depot for the transportation of all commissary stores, troops, ammunition, &c., but, as it were, the principal back door left open to us between here and New-Orleans, you can imagine what a commotion it made when we heard that the rebels had actually got in there.

At early dawn I was aroused from slumber in my tent, near the road, by the loud tramping of horsemen, and rising up to see what it was, found a large squad of our cavalry passing, and going along the Springfield road. This was the first indication we had that "something was up." Presently, we saw lots of empty wagons returning, the riders and horses fairly buried in dust, and each one—as is usual in all such cases—big with the most portentous intelligence of every sort of disaster, and each rebel, of course, magnified into at least twenty or thirty men in buckram.

Hurrying to headquarters as the best place to obtain correct information, I found that the wild rumors had reached there also. Our Generals were in close confab, couriers were constantly dashing up with information or being sent out in search of it, squads of cavalry were galloping off, and uninitiated individuals like myself had only to look on and wonder. When everybody was hurrying *from* Springfield Landing with hobgoblin stories, to go *to* it in search of news was even more enterprise than I thought you would require of your correspondent, and so I remained in the good company in which I found myself.

For two or three hours in the morning there was manifestly no little apprehension observable on the part even of those who tried to laugh the matter off as unimportant. But toward noon the affair began to clear up, and after it had been shorn of all exaggerations and fear-begotten coloring, this last piece of rebel impudence and daring turned out (for the *present*, at least) far more harmless than anybody had imagined. Here is Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT's official report, which puts the whole thing in a nutshell, and will spoil any capital that the rebels and their Northern emissaries may try to make out of it.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR PORT HUDSON, July 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. Irwin, A. A. Gen.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in my opinion, the dash at Springfield Landing this morning was accomplished by the enemy through the disgraceful negligence of the guard at the landing, and the faulty disposition of his forces made by the officer in charge there. That the panic and alarm which existed was caused by the disgraceful cowardice of the officers and soldiers of the Second Rhode Island cavalry, who were sent out expressly to prevent this alarm, and to cut off the enemy, should he attempt to do what he accomplished.

The same dash would have been made against our stores, at the cross roads in rear of my old headquarters, had it not been prevented by the vigilance of Capt. GODFREY and his cavalry pickets. They prevented that dash and gave me such information that you sent the Rhode Island cavalry here. The Rhode Island cavalry were ordered to drive back the enemy where last seen by our pickets, and to proceed to Springfield Landing to see that the road was clear. They hesitated, and had to be positively ordered before they would go.

To this disgrace they have added that of having fled the moment they got sight of the enemy, (who did not outnumber them,) without showing the least intention of fighting, and finally spreading the most absurd and exaggerated rumors to give the greater alarm. Indeed, the last thing they were guilty of was running and increasing the panic and spreading the report that the rebels were advancing on my old headquarters, at the sight of a Lieutenant of the Sixth Michigan, a forage-master and one of our own wagon-masters, who were galloping back to assure them that there were no rebels on the road. Had the Rhode Island cavalry obeyed orders boldly and strictly, they must have fallen on the rear of the rebel force which visited the landing.

The damage done at Springfield Landing is very slight. The rebels were in too much haste to dismount, and therefore accomplished little. What was burned at the landing was done by the officers or men of Gen. ULLMAN's command. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. DWIGHT, B. G. C.

P. S.—I am informed that the conduct of the officers of Gen. ULLMAN's brigade, during the panic near my old headquarters, was particularly disgraceful, as a rule, while the black soldiers of that command, on being supplied with muskets and ammunition by my ordnance officer, (Lieut. DICKEY, Sixth Michigan Volunteers,) were easily formed in line, and did not, in the least, yield to the panic about them.

W. D., B. G. C.

These strictures of Gen. DWIGHT, severe as they are, do not come up to half what I heard of the disgraceful conduct of some of our cavalry—the men upon whom, above all others, we have to depend in our present position for safety from surprises by the enemy. It is lucky for us that this is not to be taken as a rule but an inglorious exception. While those men were covering themselves with lasting dishonor, the Second Louisiana (Capt. GODFREY's) cavalry proved themselves men of the true metal.

They were out on picket duty—only ten of them, under Sergts. BURSALL and BURGER—when they met the affrighted and stampeding Rhode Islanders. Instead of joining the flying body, the Second Louisiana men boldly stood their ground, and two privates among them, ROBERT ELLIOTT and LEMUEL COLLINS, (be sure and not mistake these names,) actually had the bravery to rush forward in advance to encounter the enemy, whom they kept employed until their companions coming up, quickly followed by other reinforcements, the enemy thought fit to skedaddle.

From all I can learn, this marauding force could not have far exceeded one hundred men. Coming upon our sleepy, if not sleeping men at the landing, they bagged some few prisoners, and killed and wounded some four or five of our people, losing as many, if not more, themselves.

As far as the affair goes, it was a shameful trifle in itself; but it is no trifle that the enemy should have been permitted, so near to us, to reconnoitre our position, and to get off scot free with his information. The only good offset is that, emboldened by what he saw and did, he may be induced to make the attempt again—in which case he will be likely to find us a little better prepared.

Your readers will not fail to notice the compliment officially paid to the *black* soldiers by Gen. DWIGHT's letter, in contrast to their *white* officers. After a few more of such unsought examples, perhaps some of your Northern negro-haters will begin to acknowledge the value to the nation of our black friends down here. I can only tell you that without *their* aid in this department—in every conceivable way, from the handling of a spade to the shouldering of a musket—from the detection of hidden dangers to the confronting of them at the cannon's mouth—we might long ago all have packed up and gone home. This is no flattering confession for "Caucasians," but I defy any man who has watched events here to honestly disprove my assertions.

NEW BATTERY.

We are gradually tightening the reins upon the enemy. Within a day or two, a new battery has been erected across the river, and played with such accuracy upon their river front that we have already, with one of our 30-pound Parrots, disabled one of their large 100-pounders.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD.

Last night a terrific explosion, or rather series of explosions, were heard in the enemy's works, accompanied by fearful groans, opposite Gen. GROVER's. It appears they had accumulated a number of hand-grenades, or other explosive missiles, to throw among our men, when one of them, having prematurely exploded, set fire to the others, causing a terrific noise and an amount of mortality that we have, as yet, no means of ascertaining.

DESERTERS

Continue to come among us, and each day only aggravates the stories they bring of the horrible life from which they have just escaped. One man told me, to-day, that he and his companions—nine others—had had no meat for two days. Beans and molasses are all that now remain for them,—and GARDNER says he has enough of that to last a month—*i. e.*, if the men can can or *will* stand it. The Arkansas men, they say, will fight us to the last; but the others would be *heartily glad to see us take possession of the fort.*

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In my letter which appeared in your issue of June 13, describing the gallant action of our colored troops, I made some strictures respecting the lack of provision for ambulances for the wounded on that occasion. While withdrawing nothing of what I actually saw, and the complaint I actually heard from the men themselves, I would be sorry, indeed, for my remarks to be construed into any blame of the Medical officers in this Department, who, I know, are applying, to the utmost limits, every means at their disposal, and to whom, in the very same letter, I endeavored to pay a marked and well-deserved compliment.

I repeat, that I never knew any army in which greater care and attention are paid to the sick and wounded than in this Department; and the small list of mortality in this—the most dangerous of climates, by common repute,—is direct proof of the skill and exertions employed.

Dr. R. H. ALEXANDER, the Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf, is himself a man of unsparing energy, and he is ably seconded in his efforts by the following gentlemen under him: Surgeon T. B. REED, Medical Director of GROVER's division; Surgeon M. D. BENEDICT, Senior Surgeon of WEITZEL's brigade; Dr. HARTWELL, Acting Medical Director of PAINE's division; Dr. RAUCH, Medical Director of AUGUR's division; Dr. E. F. SANGER, Medical Director of DWIGHT's division; and Dr. JAMES L. FISHER, Surgeon at Springfield Landing, who has charge of all transportation of the wounded, medical stores, &c., from the army to Baton Rouge. Among the minor officers I can scarcely mention any without appearing invidious; but my accidental position enables me to see so much of the skill and unswerving devotion of Dr. COGGSWELL, of the Fiftieth Massachusetts, and Dr. HUTCHINS, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, that I am bound to speak of them as men unsurpassed by any in the whole medical fraternity of the Department.

On the occasion especially alluded to, respecting the lack of ambulances, Dr. HARTWELL was the officer in charge. I had before noticed so much of this gentleman's humane and untiring exertions, especially on the 14th June, at Paine's Hospital, which I mentioned distinctly to his credit in a former letter, that I would be the last to say anything to his disparagement. I am informed, and am glad to believe, that the ambulances I noticed as lacking were soon forthcoming, and that Dr. HARTWELL, although the colored regiments had never reported to him as Medical Director of that division, had sent them two ambulances, (all at his disposal,) placed his medical stores for the use of their Surgeons, and aided them in every manner that humanity could suggest.

The Fourth of July at Port Hudson — A Novel and Adventurous Celebration—Loyalty and Treason Face to Face—Bad Weather—The Storming Party—Another Deserter—A Countermine.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, REAR OF PORT HUDSON, Sunday, July 5, 1863.

The Fourth of July came and went without seeing us in possession of Port Hudson. In the morning I was aroused by loud and continuous cannonading quite near us, which sounded like an attack, but it soon turned out to be only a national salute in honor of the day. Soon the other batteries took up the hoarse music along the whole length of our line, and in the distance came booming the thunder notes of the great guns from the fleet. The same salutes were fired—34 guns each—at noon and at evening.

I took a ride round to Gen. BANKS' headquarters, and was glad to find him quite recovered from a severe cold which had, for some days past, taken away his voice almost entirely. The General must have an iron constitution to withstand the fatigue he is now undergoing, both mentally and bodily. It is a common thing for him to be in the saddle two or three nights in succession, examining the works along our whole lines, and not returning till 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, to snatch a few hours' sleep.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Beyond these salvos, and a little symptom of *stolen* conviviality, noticed here and there—especially toward evening—there was nothing, of a public character, to mark our natal day. It was my lot, however, to be present at a little spontaneous sort of celebration, which was probably the first—and may it be the last—one of the kind ever seen in this country.

I was seated in the tent of Maj. G. B. HALSTED, Gen. AUGUR's Acting Adjutant-General, when an Orderly came up and handed him the following note:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND VERMONT BATTERY, NEAR PORT HUDSON, July 4, 1863.

MAJ. HALSTED—*Sir:* I have the honor to request that, if convenient, you will be present in the battery at 12 M. to-day, and read the Declaration of Independence to my command; after which I will fire a salute of thirty-four guns—each of which *shall deposit a shot in the enemy's works.*

Please invite Mr. —— [your humble servant "Nemo"] to be present.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
P. E. HOLCOMB,
Captain Second Vermont battery.

To this the Major at once dispatched the following reply:

AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, 19TH ARMY CORPS, LEFT WING, July 4, 1863. In Camp before Port Hudson, La., at present a nest of black-hearted traitors against the best Government the sun shines on.

Captain P. E. Holcomb, Second Vermont Battery:

DEAR CAPTAIN: I have just received your very patriotic request for me to be present in your battery, at 12 o'clock to-day, and read the Declaration of Independence to your command.

Thanks, many thanks, Captain, for the high honor intended. Nothing could afford me more pleasure, on this recurrence of our nation's natal day, here under the very flash, sound, smoke, and smell of rebel powder and whistle of rebel bullets—within 300 yards of their breastworks—to perform the pleasing task you have solicited of me.

I shall send immediately to try and procure a copy of that immortal work—"The Declaration." If found—which I much fear cannot be in this traitorous region—I will be with you at the hour named, to perform the pleasing task, which I know will afford equal pleasure to the audience—officers and men—patriots gallant and true, of the Second Vermont battery.

Mr. —— returns his sincere thanks for your invitation, and will accompany me.

With kindest wishes for yourself and all your command, believe me, most admiringly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. HALSTED,
A. A. G., U. S. Volunteer army.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

A copy of the "Declaration" was found, and at the appointed time I set out on horseback with Major HALSTED, accompanied by no one but his orderly. Leaving our horses tied in the woods, at some little distance from the battery, we threaded our way cautiously among the brushwood until we got past the exposed portion of the road, and passing behind the cotton bales, which screened us from the enemy's bullets, we soon found ourselves standing within HOLCOMB's famous and formidable battery.

The Captain was in his tent, trying to get a little repose, for the midday sun was almost intolerable; and both parties seem instinctively to come to a truce about noon, when the heat is fiercest. After partaking of a little lemonade, and drinking to the toast, "May this be the most unhappy Fourth of July ever seen in the United States!" Capt. HOLCOMB collected his men, and Major HALSTED, standing in the midst of that noble group—facing the enemy, but three hundred yards from us—addressed them as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—FELLOW-SOLDIERS: Are we not proud of these titles? A citizen of this great Republic may boast, as in the palmy days of Rome it was the proudest boast of one of her sons, 'I am a Roman citizen.'

Two years since I had the honor of reading the Declaration of Independence in presence of that patriot, Admiral STRINGHAM, his officers and crew, on the deck of the United States ship *Minnesota*, then at anchor in Hampton Roads, Va., where traitors claimed jurisdiction, but despite them, that glorious flag—the Stars and Stripes—waved as defiantly these as on this battery.

I consider the incident of being invited to read the Declaration of Independence here to-day, in Louisiana, within easy musket-range of traitor breast works, no less flattering to myself and the gallant men before me.

I was told, on the occasion above alluded to, by old officers present, that it was the first time they had heard "The Declaration" read on the deck of a United States ship. I think we may take it for granted that the pleasant celebration in which we are now uniting never had its parallel—at least under such circumstances. God grant it may be the last!

I am proud to be the humble instrument of thus recalling the glorious past, the noble patriots of '76, and hope we may all so live and act in this hour of our country's trial, that our names may be classed (if far below in glory) with that band of worthies.

While this, we trust, is our position, fellow soldiers, for others—with shame be it said—there are parallels of depravity in a class of men who endeavor to embarrass the Government we love, in its struggle with traitors. I mean *Copperheads of to-day*—worthy compeers of *Tories of the Revolution*.

Let us, fellow-soldiers, try to do our duty despite all opposition. Let us show that patriots of '63, like those of '76, can cope with their enemy in arms and their Copperhead allies in council.

I know well I do not talk to deaf ears or cold hearts in "Holcomb's battery." "*Like Commander, like Men*," is encomium enough for me to speak.

I proceed to the pleasing task to which you have invited me, with the single request that you will examine upon what grave and oft-repeated injuries and neglect our revolutionary fathers rebelled. It will excite no wonder. Then recall, if you can, any wrongs of omission or commission by the Federal Government, warranting the traitors whom we are fighting, in their rebellion against and efforts to destroy that Government.

I have been unable to find any cause for this rebellion, and view as sacrilegious the efforts which traitors, their aiders, sympathizers, and abettors, make to enforce a parallel, by saying: "The Patriots of the Revolution were rebels, we are no more." True, they were called rebels, but for good and sufficient cause, while it is equally true that these are traitors without cause, but *solely to carry out the darling wish of their hearts to establish in this nineteenth century, on this Continent, an aristocratic Government, having for its chief corner-stone Slavery.*

Our forefathers would have indignantly scouted any such idea in their day, we but do our duty to them and to ourselves, in resisting this effort in our time. It never *can*, it never *shall* be done. 'The Union must and shall be preserved.' Slavery must die, for it is dangerous to that Union."

Major HALSTED then read in a loud and distinct voice, the Declaration of Independence, amid the deepest interest of his stalwart auditors, some grouped around him, and some leaning against their cannons.

At the conclusion, Capt. HOLCOMB thanked the Major for his presence in a few pertinent words, and then said that the best echo we could hear for the sentiments expressed, was from the voice of his cannon. The word was scarcely uttered, when one piece thundered forth its approbation, then another, and another, in rapid succession, until the national salute of thirty-four was complete.

The enemy, having now fairly roused up from their midday siesta, began to retaliate, and the whistling bullets came flying over and about us with a rapidity that would have been very unpleasant but for the five or six feet thickness of cotton bales behind which we were located. It reminded one of a hornet's nest, into which some unwary schoolboy had poked his stick, so thickly were they buzzing about.

The Major waited, at my especial request, until the gentleman seemed cooled down a little, before we again ventured to run the gauntlet in reaching our horses, which we did in perfect safety—Capt. HOLCOMB accompanying us that far.

These are brave fellows—perpetually undergoing privations and dangers that we civilians can only now and then glance at—whom your Northern Copperheads speak of as engaged in an inglorious work, little short of murder—men who are insulted by being told that their brave comrades have died uselessly by their sides. I tell you many of your Northern politicians terribly mistake the feelings of our armies, if they think the latter can listen coolly to such atrocious things. There was not one man of that crowd yesterday, but who, on hearing such scandalous principles uttered, would long to sieze the speaker by the throat and strangle him on the spot.

BAD WEATHER.

In the afternoon of the 4th we had the most severe storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which we have yet encountered here, and which lasted nearly through the night. It did much to mar, if not entirely break up, any patriotic demonstrations that might have been on the tapis.

Just before it began I heard, for the very first time out here, the strains of martial music. As they came sweetly floating through the woods, the effect was so thrilling and refreshing, that I really wondered that music is not more considered for its cheering effect upon our men. We did two very silly things—in the estimation of most sensible officers, both of the army and navy, with whom I have conversed—first, when we curtailed the bands in our army, and second, when we cut off the sailor's grog. There were many *real* abuses, both in army and navy, to be attended to before either of those fictitious ones

I believe the intention of this band was to have regaled us at headquarters, in the evening, with music; but the very heavy storm put an effectual damper upon the proceeding.

THE STORMING PARTY.

I have the pleasure in adding to the list of names already sent you the following, who have joined the glorious band—all from the Second Louisiana regiment (white):

Corp. Jacob Stall, Co. H.	Francis McGahey, Co I.
Patrick Garrity, Co. H.	Edwin Rice, Co. I.
Louis Icks, Co. H.	James E. Marriner, Co. I.
John Eldridge, Co. H.	Thomas Blakeby, Co. I.
John E. Phillips, Co. E.	

Besides these, I now forward a complete "roster" of the first and second battalions; showing the names of all the officers engaged in this noble undertaking, the number of men supplied by each regiment, &c. This list will prove valuable, not only to the friends of these heroes, but for future reference to the scroll of honor. With Col. BIRGE and Staff, you will see that the number required is already complete.

ANOTHER DESERTER

came in to-day, and gave us more important intelligence than perhaps any who preceded him. He is a very intelligent fellow—formerly a printer of Dubuque, Iowa—who was forced, as usual, into the rebel army, some three months ago. I am not at liberty to tell what he said, beyond the fact that it is to our advantage and the enemy's discomfiture. As his testimony has been carefully received at headquarters, I have no doubt that Gen. BANKS will see how to turn it to the best account. Among other things, the deserter told us that we should very soon hear of a whole company of the Third Arkansas deserting in a body.

A COUNTERMINE.

Yesterday the enemy stole a march upon us, by countermining an intrenchment we were making upon them at our right, and blowing up our works, but fortunately with no damage to any one. But this is a mere trifle, easily repaired, and counts as nothing in a siege to which we can apply fifty pairs of black arms to their one.

News of the Surrender of Vicksburgh.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1863.

I reopen my letter, to say that Lieut. EMERSON, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, has just arrived here, and set us all in the wildest uproar of joyous excitement, by news of the capitulation of Vicksburgh. A gunboat came down with a naval officer bearing the thrilling fact. Already the glad tidings have spread like wildfire along our lines, and cheers after cheers from thousands of voices came reverberating through the woods, mingled with the strains of music. GARDINER will learn the cause soon enough, for the men in our trenches are within speaking distance of those on his ramparts. God grant I may soon have to send equally good news of Port Hudson!

An Intimation of the Fall of Port Hudson.

JULY 8, 1863—7 A. M.

I open my letter a second time to send you some news that promises gloriously. Gen. GARDNER this morning at 2 A. M., sent in a flag of truce, which turned out, as we expected, to have a deep significance.

The following dispatch has just arrived from headquarters, to Gen. AUGUR:

SIR: By direction of the commanding General, I have the honor to inform you that Gen. GARDNER has offered to surrender Port Hudson, and that a Commissioner has been appointed to draw up the terms, to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

Active hostilities will entirely cease until further orders. You will keep the troops well within the works. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. IRWIN, A. A. G.

You will thus see that we are *all but in* Port Hudson, which can scarcely now be delayed beyond a few hours. I send this on to Baton Rouge by a trusty hand, so as to make sure of the boat, and when we fairly get in I will send the joyful postscript flying after. NEMO.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

The Celebration of the Fourth—Gen. Emory's Order Modified—The Guerrillas Still Active.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

The Fourth July (Independence Day) was ushered in by salvos of artillery and the ringing of bells, but the great feature of the day was the collation given by the Collector of the Port, CUTHBERT BULLITT, Esq. His residence, opposite Lafayette-square, was festooned with flags most artistically arranged, with the busts of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON and HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. Mr. BULLITT's house was the centre of attraction, where all met and exchanged freely their sentiments. In the evening the great demonstration of Union feeling was continued in Canal-street, where three stands were erected.

T. J. DURANT, Esq., opened the exercises with a speech, and was followed by Col. T. B. THORPE in his happy style at stand No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 were well represented by Judge WHITE, of Jefferson City, and others.

The steamer *Sallie Robinson* came in yesterday. She had the bark *Scotland* lashed on one side, and the three-masted schooner *Russell* on the other side. She was convoyed below Donaldsonville by gunboats, and as all was considered safe, they left her; but at College Point the rebels opened on them, and the bark *Scotland* is perfectly riddled. A shell exploded on the deck of the steamer, treating *Miss Sallie Robinson* rather badly—(a fine wooden full-length carved statue of her being on the upper deck.) A shell carried away her breastworks and head. The *Sallie Robinson* brought to the city 125 National prisoners, part of 1,100 (eleven hundred) taken by the rebels at Brashear City. The other boats, the *Zephyr*, &c., will bring in the rest.

The important order of Gen. EMORY, issued to take effect 5th of July, has been modified as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—So much of General Order No. 18, as prohibits peaceable citizens from being out after 9 o'clock P. M., is hereby rescinded, provided they are not in parties of more than three.

By command of Brig.-Gen. EMORY.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., A. A. A. G.

To-night a grand torchlight procession is to come off in honor of the recent victories and the opening of the Mississippi. The market here already feels the influence of the anticipated Western trade. Sugars have advanced, and holders of large lots have withdrawn them from the market.

The mortuary report for the week ending 5th of July, shows 185 deaths; 41 of diarrhœa and dysentery and 25 from fevers.

GILBERT.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

An Account from Another of Our Special Correspondents.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sunday, July 5, 1863.

I send greeting to all the loyal readers of the TIMES. No longer obliged to date my letters "above," "below," "opposite" or "near Vicksburgh," I salute them from the very Court-house—the heart and centre of the rebel Gibraltar on the Mississippi. Yes, Vicksburgh, with its accumulation of forts, traverses, rifle pits and magazines; its guns, large and small; its "whistling dicks" and "whispering jimmys;" its shattered and roofless houses; its skeleton walls and prostrate chimneys; its barricaded streets, dirt, rubbish and filth, its starved and vermin-devoured garrison—all are ours.

Twenty-eight thousand prisoners, including 8,000 to 10,000 in hospitals and convalescent camps;
Fifteen Generals and their Staffs;
Fifty thousand stand of arms, rifles and muskets;
Over one hundred siege guns;
Immense quantities of ammunition;
Sixty-three field pieces in the outer line; and
Fifty field pieces in the inner lines. Total, 113.

Four large foundries and machine-shops, literally full of shot and shell, all manufactured in the town—everything except provisions and the means of subsistence, are the trophies of this most desperate and protracted siege.

The entire army had been reduced to the greatest straits for food. There were twelve days' rations for the army inside when Gen. GRANT invested the place. These have been made to feed the stomachs, or rather to furnish mere subsistence, *for forty-five days.*

True to their declared purpose, the rebel army were subsisting upon mule meat when the act of surrender was signed. I saw one of the rebel officers—a very intelligent and apparently truthful man—not an hour ago, who told me that he had several mules slaughtered in his own command. I saw with my own eyes delicate rib pieces of mules lying about the streets, which had evidently been rejected by rebel stomachs and thrown away.

A woman living opposite a large rebel rendezvous, in Walnut-street, assured me that she had often seen the soldiers take *rats* from a trap, which had been caught for the purpose over night, and skin, fry and eat them for breakfast. As the mules and rats were giving out, the dogs were beginning to fall victims to insatiate rebel maws. Dog meat was getting high on the street, and good fat curs were in demand. I myself observed a great scarcity of the canine race; cats were also scarce in the town. But seriously, there probably was never seen a hungrier crowd of men than that which surrendered to the Union forces on the 4th of July. This was the last day of grace allowed by Gen. GRANT, and had not the surrender taken place the General would have "immediately moved upon their works."

THE SURRENDER.

The preparations for the combined assault were complete. Our mines had been pushed entirely under some of the strongest rebel works, and all were looking for a final and bloody struggle on that day.

Weakened by the sickness and death of so many men, without food to eat, and despairing of receiving succor from without, is it strange that there were serious misgivings as to the result inside the rebel lines? They had only *five hundred gun caps left*, though many of the soldiers had, besides good Enfield rifles, an extra musket loaded with buck and ball. The rebel works had been completely invested, and our troops were waiting the explosion of our mines to make a rush for the possession of the first line of works. One Alabama regiment would have been wholly annihilated had not the surrender taken place as it did. Five barrels of powder were deposited directly under their fort.

Shortly before 10 o'clock A. M. a flag of truce was sent out to Gen. SMITH. It reached our headquarters, accompanied by Gens. BOWEN, PEMBERTON, PRICE and Major McGOWANS, who talked over the terms. The surrender was unconditional, but it was agreed that they should be paroled, subject to exchange. Each officer of the Staff was allowed to have his side arms and a horse each. Thirty teams were also allowed them to remove their own supplies, but inasmuch as they had none, they were to be generously furnished with sufficient to last them to their camps in Georgia and Alabama.

Only one division—that of Gen. LOGAN—entered the city to take formal possession.

Gen. McPHERSON was placed in command of the District of Vicksburgh, and Lieut.-Col. KENT, of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, was made Provost-Marshal-General.

He has his hands full. The paroling is done by companies, each man giving a separate parole and signature. Ten regiments were disposed of yesterday, and probably forty will be to-day.

The Generals, Field and Staff officers were all paroled yesterday.

three rebel Generals were killed during the last attacks, viz.: MARK, GREEN, TILGHMAN, and another, whose name I could not learn.

Gen. GRANT and Staff only spent half an hour inside the enemy's intrenchments, and he then turned and followed the bulk of his army, which had already been dispatched to overtake and attack JOHNSTON.

Probably there never were so many hungry men gathered in one place before—and *so hungry* Officers and men rushed towards our soldiers, earnestly imploring for food. Our boys immediately emptied their well-filled haversacks to supply their present wants. The meat and bread thus dispensed were devoured with ravenous appetites, and then they called for more. During the two days since the surrender, the soldiers declare they have fared better than at any time since they left home. Every hour seems to make the men better acquainted with each other. They mix freely, walk together, converse and discuss matters in the most good-natured fashion.

Those who have the best opportunity of judging of the temper and feeling of the paroled soldiers say that not one-third of them will ever follow their leaders out of our lines. This statement came from a gentleman prominent in Gen. GRANT's Staff. Those who are within traveling distance of their homes are clamorous to be passed out of the lines, and be permitted to leave the service, of which they have had enough. The prisoners are all detained within the lines, either in the trenches outside, or are scattered through the town in the vacant houses and stores. The jail and yard where our own officers and men were but recently crowded together is now filled by Confederates, who peer through the gratings of the windows, or gather in groups before the large holes made by our shells in the prison walls. I do not see the justice or the propriety of restraining these poor soldiers—many of them most unwilling tools in the hands of bad men—and permitting the officers to ride their horses, in uniform and with side-arms, unrestrained, about the town. As a general thing, I notice that there is no particular restraint exercised over the prisoners, who go where they please inside of our lines.

In one hospital I visited—that of Gen. BALDWIN's division—I found about 300 sick and wounded. The Surgeons were very courteous, and stated that they were very short of medicines and other hospital supplies. The condition of these sick and wounded was pitiable in the extreme. They admitted the fall of Vicksburgh was a great blow to the Confederacy, and with the fall of Port Hudson, must give us the possession of the Mississippi and cut their Confederacy in twain. The war, however, would be prosecuted, and when they were driven to it, they would take to the woods and fire upon us from the corners of the fences. All of which, I conceded, was eminently proper, and expressed the hope that they would prosecute the "corn-fence" war as long as they found it agreeable and profitable. As we were just getting our hand in, I remarked, we should not be able to follow any other business for the next five years.

BARRICADES.

At the intersection of the river streets with Walnut-street, perfect barricades have been constructed with plank abutments on the up-hill side and a deep ditch below. These were to protect the place from assault in front, and to furnish shelter for riflemen. This system has completely blocked up the streets, except those running parallel with the river at and above Walnut. Parties of contrabands have been busy for two days in leveling these barricades and restoring the ancient landmarks.

Very few houses in the compact part of the town have escaped injury to some extent from our shot and shell. The Court-house, being a very prominent building, has received particular attention, having several large holes through its sides; and a shell which fell through the roof has torn a large opening in the ceiling of the first floor. The chief damage, however, has been from fire, which has left the charred and blackened walls of many formerly fine buildings, in nearly every street in the town. Immense holes in the earth in many places mark the places were our mortar shells have fallen and burst. Missiles of every description, from the 12 and 20-pounder Parrott shell to the 9-inch shell and 100-pounder Parrott shot and shell, can be found in every street. They are too common for trophies and too heavy to transport as curiosities.

HOLES IN THE GROUND.

A most ingenious device for escaping the effect of our shot and shells was adopted by the citizens and soldiers. The cellars afforded no protection, but in many parts of the town the streets are cut through a ridge of fine hard clay, leaving bulkheads fronting the streets as steep as the side of a house, and some twenty-five feet deep. Into the sides of these tough, clayey knolls, the rebels had excavated caves of various dimensions, but generally large enough to admit and comfortably contain from six to twenty persons. The doors are generally from four to five feet in height, tapering at the top in Gothic style, and wide enough to admit one person, and the bottoms on a level with the streets. Whenever our shells began to fly, these places were resorted to by both soldier and citizen. In some cases, whole families moved into these caves, carrying in their beds, and remaining until the storm was overpast. They would then emerge from their skulking places, and be ready to retreat to them when the next bombardment commenced. These catacombs, where the living have so long immured themselves as if among the dead, will remain for years, if not disturbed, as among the remarkable marks of the siege of Vicksburgh.

Now that peace once more, with heavenly wing, broods over the devoted city, families begin to return to their deserted homes. All day yesterday I observed carts loaded with household furniture coming into the town, and women and children, at once the earnest and proof of civilization, are beginning to return and give a civilized aspect to the streets. The wealthy rebels, who are not prepared to take the oath of allegiance to the "best Government the sun ever shone upon," will continue to make themselves scarce. So mote it be. Good Union men, who deserve protection and the prosperity which the position holds out, should be encouraged to locate and start business here. The opening is inviting.

The shore batteries, their location, size of guns, their number, &c., must form the staple of another letter. It may suffice here to say that these river batteries are composed of the heaviest guns known to modern warfare, both smooth bores and rifled, and all the most formidable projectiles were made in the town. They gathered up all the shot and fragments of shell we threw into the place, and recast them for their own heavy guns to throw back at us. They had buried many guns, which are being constantly discovered and dug up.

STILL ANOTHER FOURTH OF JULY VICTORY—VALOR OF THE NEGRO TROOPS IN ARKANSAS.

The steamer *New National*, Capt. GRANT, arrived here this afternoon from Cairo, bringing supplies for the fleet, and a most welcome mail. The dates from New-York are to June 26. We learn by Capt. GRANT that another most decisive Union victory crowned our arms on the 4th of July in Arkansas, rendering the day illustrious. It seems that the Union forces under PRENTISS at Helena, Ark., was attacked by a greatly superior army under PRICE, who came down on the place intending a surprise. We had not to exceed four thousand, about one-half being black troops. The gunboat *Tyler* being present did the heavy business, throwing about one hundred and eighty shell and shot. Our troops were protected by intrenchments and fought with the most determined valor. I have not learned how long the contest raged, but the result was a total repulse of the rebels, with a loss of two hundred killed and four hundred prisoners who fell into our hands, with a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. *The negro troops stripped off everything but pants, and fought with the most persistent courage.* It is said that they could with difficulty be restrained from breaking out of the intrenchments and pursuing the enemy in the open field. PRICE's force was estimated at the way from five thousand to fifteen thousand men. The day is not a lucky one for the rebel cause. It is supposed that this force was on the way to reinforce, Vicksburgh. It is remarkable that this rebel stronghold during the battle at Helena had already surrendered to Gen. GRANTS with its entire garrison and *materiel* of war.

A considerable number of steamers have arrived from above to-day, and added to the already large fleet which had accumulated at the Vicksburgh wharves gives to the place a most lively and business-like aspect. At night I can count over fifty transport steamers; five or six tin-clads; a light armed steamer; two naval-store ships, and seven iron-clad gunboats. The latter occupy the channel way at anchor, or are moored alongside the opposite bank of the river, where the officers and crew may be seen curiously inspecting the shot-shattered and shell-plowed city.

DE SOTO.

FROM REBELDOM.

Experiences of the Rebels in Pennsylvania.

How the Situation is Regarded in Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Our files of Richmond papers furnish us the following interesting extracts, in addition to those published yesterday:

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.

CAMP, ALEXANDER'S BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., June 28.

Up to the battle of Chancellorsville, I had hardly conversed with a man who was in Maryland last year, (except Marylanders,) *who was not opposed to another trip across the Potomac.* But since then, matters have changed. It seems to be felt that the only obstacle to a successful invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania, is to be made by HOOKER or his army, and this army is willing any day to make a trial of strength.

This late march was badly managed. The whole corps moved at once, and the consequence was, that the road was half the time "blocked."

You have had full descriptions of things about Winchester. We had heard that the Union feeling was strong at Martinsburgh; but, on our arrival, *I was greatly relieved by seeing a half-dozen girls run into the middle of the street, seize our flag and kiss it devoutly.* I was near by when this occurred, and could but resolve, as the blood rushed to my face, that, by God's help, when the time came, I would remember this happy baptism of virgin lips. *One woman in this town was thorough Union. She faced a crowd of men in the street and talked with much spirit;* had a husband in BRAGG's army, she said, and argued the question of the war very glibly, but not logically. I was glad to find, on inquiry, that she was from Massachusetts. Her tongue, I fancy, drove her husband so far from her. With some of the poorer classes the Yankees have, during MILROY's reign, become very familiar, and one of my sergeants found a Yankee concealed in one of their houses.

The country between Martinsburgh and Winchester is much desolated; little grain raised; the lands not good. On Thursday evening we crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. The river is 150 yards wide here, but not more than 2½ feet deep. The day was cool and rainy, but the boys waded in cheerfully, and the air was rent with shouts of laughter as now and then some clumsy fellow stumbled and went under, head and ears. There are bluffs on the opposite shore, and here the townspeople collected to witness this singular spectacle. As we passed through the streets, the women and men in great numbers looked on in silence, as they did in Frederick City last year. These people seem to be neither "fish nor fowl." I saw great numbers of young men of conscript age here, and also in Hagerstown, next day. I understand that upward of 200 of those in Hagerstown joined our army. On entering that pretty town of 5,000 inhabitants, Friday afternoon, I was glad to see some very decided demonstrations of white handkerchiefs, and that, too, from dwellings indicating intelligence and refinement. Our boys recognized this greeting of the fair in repeated and hearty cheers. There was really a crowd in the streets. As we halted but a short time, no opportunity was given to converse with the people. The only man I spoke to turned out to be a Secessionist.

The crops of wheat all along the road in Maryland, and up to this point in Pennsylvania, are remarkably fine. Considerable corn has been planted, but wheat seems to be the grain best adapted to the soil. You see no such fields, in extent, as we have in Virginia. A farm rarely exceeds fifty acres.

Middleburgh, five miles from Hagerstown, is on the dividing line between Maryland and the Keystone State. About half of it is in the former, and in this part of the town I was glad to witness one or two secession demonstrations. From this point to Greencastle, where we encamped on Friday night, distant nine miles, we passed a succession of Dutch farms, all small, but highly improved, with grain nearly ready for the sickle. The North and South Mountain, a continuation of the Virginia mountains, causes this country to resemble the Virginia Valley very much. The lands are no better than ours.

The people are exceedingly ignorant. I saw no houses indicating refinement. *Were I to tell you how profoundly ignorant some of these Dutch are, you would hardly believe me. Our Virginia negroes are vastly better informed about military matters.* Some think that Gov. CURTIN has a wand by which he can collect a body of militia, who will whip us out of our boots; and in the redundancy of their affections, they even express some little sympathy for us in the event we shall await the shock of this militia host. *They think our Confederate money is worth no more than brown paper,* and one man sold $150 of it for a $2 50 gold piece. Most refuse to take it, and prefer that you take what you wish without compensation in this form.

By the way, Order No. 72 of Gen LEE is being pretty generally carried out. To enforce it strictly, is impossible. *This doctrine of not using or destroying some of the private property of an enemy while in his country, is a pure abstraction.* You cannot possibly introduce an army for one hour into an enemy's country without damaging private property, and in a way often in which compensation cannot be made. I am entirely opposed to a *wanton* destruction of the private property of an enemy, but to use it even without compensation, for the men and animals of our army, is, I think, proper. Yet if a man takes an onion, or climbs a cherry tree, he is, by this order, to be punished. *Hundreds of men die annually, yea, thousands, for want of a mixture of vegetable and animal food.* A soldier who has been living on dry bread and salt meat for months, feels a longing, especially in Summer, which no other man can understand, for succulent fruits or vegetables; and that they should not be permitted occasionally (for 'tis only occasionally they have the opportunity) to eat this common and every-day diet of an enemy, is singular indeed. If we take *all* his vegetables, he has some substitute in acres, but the soldier has none. It is wanton and wicked for me to turn my horses into an enemy's wheat-field, when a clover-field, just as good for the animals, is on the other side of the fence. When I am hungry, I have a right to eat at an enemy's table, but I have no right afterward to turn round and break up his crockery. The distinction is too manifest to need further illustration; though, simple as it is it seems not to be comprehended by some of our authorities. I have no idea that Gen. LEE's late Order, No. 72, should be construed in that literal sense that some imagine. It is generally and eagerly discussed. According to the literal construction, the corps quartermasters and commissaries are the only persons who can impress; but it must be manifest that they have a right to delegate their authority—otherwise nothing worth mentioning can be done by *these* men. I have been informed from good authority that no such idea was entertained by Gen. LEE.

But I must hasten to close this lengthy communication. The roads here are not so good as in Maryland. Yesterday we traveled a mud pike resembling a bad Virginia road. From this point the roads promise to be better. We are about 17 miles in Pennsylvania. Gen. EWELL left this place, I understand, for Harrisburgh, Friday morning. I presume his force is sufficient to take the capital. If not, we will help him. I know nothing of the future movements of this army, but I think the bulk of it will remain in this vicinity until some large Yankee force is brought out to meet us. One division, I imagine, will suffice to disperse any militia that may be collected.

Chambersburgh is a beautiful town of about 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. The houses here, and in most of the towns, are built with much taste. Some are elegant. In the country, as before intimated, the Dutchman expends all his taste and money on his cows, horses, or barns. Great consternation prevails among the country people—the women are terribly frightened. Many, and indeed most of the girls are barefooted, and can get a dinner or breakfast for you in "no time." Poor creatures! They think that we are as mean and as vile as their own soldiers. A man in town said to-day that the State militia did them worse than our own men. There is much excitement among the artillery in impressing horses. The farmers only ask $150 for the finest horses. Every one I have spoken to is in favor of peace. A hot Black Republican and a Democrat both agree on this question. They say they have heretofore felt none of the effects of the war worth speaking of, and from the number of new houses and barns, it seems they speak the truth. But I must close.

AN ALLEGED SPY.

A few days ago a man calling himself RUSSELL, and claiming to be a correspondent of a Richmond paper, and an officer in the army, was in Atlanta, Ga. His conduct excited the suspicion of some, and he was placed for some time under arrest. Nothing, however, appearing positively against him, he was discharged and allowed to depart. The *Confederacy* gives the following particulars of his career in that city, and his subsequent arrest:

He arrived on the evening of the 28th of June, and immediately introduced himself to several as G. M. RUSSELL, Captain C. S. A., associate editor and special army correspondent of a Richmond paper. He made himself known to several of the editorial fraternity by calling at their offices, and introducing himself as the editor and correspondent of the paper, by which means he was courteously treated, and allowed to look over the exchanges. He frequently expressed his opinion of certain military movements, and sometimes plausibly criticised the ability of certain of our Generals, all done so shrewdly, and with such a natural air as not to excite suspicion that a spy was among us. The day after he called at the store of W. F. HERRING & Co., and purchased a dashing Confederate uniform. Rigged out in this new suit, he represented himself as a member of the lamented Stonewall JACKSON's staff.

This dashing Major (for such was the style of his new uniform) next made a hasty trip to West Point, as he said, for the purpose of renewing his acquaintance with some old friends, returning to Atlanta the next day. After a day or two sojourning with us he was suspected and arrested, and his papers demanded. Papers, however, he had not, except passports from numerous Provost-Marshals, which he had no doubt obtained by lying and impudence.

When arrested he voluntarily, and with perfect coolness, gave his parole to remain twenty-four hours, till he could be identified by telegraph from his employers and friends in Richmond. At the end of the time no telegram had been received, and he gave himself up a prisoner, to be held till the desired information could be received. His boldness, frankness, and cool self-possession were well calculated to deceive the most cautious. After being held for some time, and no charges appearing against him, he was discharged, obtained passports, and left the city.

Subsequent to his departure dispatches from those whom he had represented to be his friends in Richmond, disclaimed all knowledge of him. Our military authorities at once took steps to overhaul him, and (thanks to the magnetic telegraph) he was caught near Knoxville. He had in his possession a pocket instrument, and is doubtless the rascal who rendered the line on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad such an enigma to its experienced operators a few days ago, and caused the people of this city to suppose the Yankees were making another raid through East Tennessee.

This same fellow introduced himself to Dr. DENNIS, in charge of the ambulance train from Tennessee, as Maj. SEYMOUR of the regular army. He is a very intelligent, and had notes describing our operations, position, strength, and resources in every military department. Justice demands that he be swung up immediately.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 14.

The Southern people, while fighting against vast odds for their independence, and tasking every energy they possess to maintain the unequal conflict, have had no time to study the struggles of other countries. Therefore, the French expedition to Mexico has excited but little interest at the South—the general conviction being that France aimed merely to secure justice for her citizens, and that this result the power of the French arms would soon be able to effect. We have seen this expedition on its path without a thought of apprehension or jealousy, *and the triumph of Puebla inspired a feeling of gratification among us, second only to the annoyance it has given to the Government which aims first to enslave the South, and then to control the whole of the North American Continent.* * * * *

The *Herald* is weak enough to say that the fugitive Government of JUAREZ can form an alliance with the Southern Confederacy, and that "with the aid of an army of 20,000 Confederates, the French could easily be driven out of Mexico." Could absurdity or impudence further go? The South is to ally herself with a defeated faction—her known enemies and the allies of the North, in order to put down the party which gives for Mexico a pledge of order and progress, and assures justice to the Confederacy in the intimate relations which must one day necessarily exist between the two countries! *But if there can be anything more absurd than this, it is to imagine that the Confederacy would seek a quarrel with the great ruler and statesman of France, whose sympathy for them in their struggle has been more than once manifested.*

Animated by these sentiments of mutual respect which brave nations always entertain for each other, the French and our own people, remembering, too, how each has in its time been called on to combat against great odds in struggling for self-government, are far more likely to fight side by side hereafter, than to engage in a war which could only benefit the depraved race who are seeking our subjugation. *There is scarcely any possible conflict of interest between France and the Confederate States in the future. At this moment they have every motive to cordial amity, and this truth is so obvious that it can hardly escape the attention of either Government or people.*

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

Your correspondent has read with considerable interest and amusement the conjectures of the enemy, as well as yourselves, of the whereabouts, dispositions and designs of the Army of Northern Virginia. Nor are you alone, for my knowledge (and I dare say it is the case with the entire army) only extends to the fact, well known here, that we are "back in the Union," greatly to the discomfort and annoyance of the loyal citizens of Chambersburgh and the Dutch burghers of Franklin and adjoining counties. Our advance forces are at or near Carlisle, having reached that point without the firing of a gun.

I have nothing to tell. No one knows when or whither we go; a most gratifying state of affairs, and I hope in the future, as in the past, it augurs success.

Having nothing to tell that will relieve the intense anxiety at home, this communication may as well be left unwritten; but I will give a brief account of our reception by those who have met us with such want of cordiality, though for two long years they have exerted every effort to force us to their fond, brotherly embraces. We came into the Union on the 25th ult., and from that time to this we have failed to hear the merry peal of the church bell, or the joyous welcome. Nor have we encountered the waving handkerchief or the cheering smile.

Strange to say, instead of such demonstrations, the inhabitants are fleeing from us, as though we had brought the plague—driving their cattle and horses with them—refusing to give us even food. Their doors are closed and windows fastened, and instead of wearing smiles, their faces show intense anguish. These are facts, Mr. Editor; explain if you can. Our army is faring as well as Confederates can desire; our transportation is being refitted with the best the market affords, and there is no lack; and a few days will find us again on the march, as fresh and buoyant as ever army was.

Our friends and brethren look on with anything else than satisfaction, and yet they are greatly surprised that we have been so considerate. They are being paid for everything market price here, in Confederate notes, or a receipt given, as parties may prefer. Yet, notwithstanding this moderation, they seem as if taking their horses, &c., would tear their heart-strings loose. An instance will suffice to give an idea of their appreciation of property. An old gray mare was being examined before purchase. The owner, an old man, objected very much to selling her. He was greatly attached to her. He said he had buried two wives (women, he called them,) and he thought more of that mare than of either of them!!

They are a deplorably ignorant set, their minds being as contracted as their farms, which, in many localities, will not exceed forty acres.

I had seen every variety of Dutch, as I supposed—the Amsterdam, Rotterdam, High Dutch and Low Dutch—but these are the longest-faced and lowest down Dutch I ever beheld. Gallantry forbids me saying how vulgar the women are, and decency prevents my exposing their filthiness.

Gen. LEE has issued most stringent orders, requiring that proper respect be paid private property, and I am truly glad to say that the spirit of the order is being carried out. There are some who are behaving very badly, but they are exceptions to the general rule. I see the papers, or at least some, are calling loudly for retaliation, and a warring upon private property, women and children, the unarmed and infirm. Brave men, who have won their laurels upon many hard fought fields, and who have driven the armed men before them on all occasions, cannot descend to such work. Other armies and other men than Confederate soldiers must be provided for the purpose. Were it justifiable, or were it at all suitable to their tastes or inclination, there is nothing that will sooner demoralize an army than wholesale plunder.

True we have suffered; true our enemies deserve punishment. We will punish those under arms; but as to revenge, we will leave that to whom it belongs. He will repay. Many are honest in their belief that we should visit their crimes upon them. Many are honest in their denunciation of the mild policy. All such I refer to the following order of Gen. LEE, which will exalt him in the eyes of the world and vindicate his magnanimity and true greatness when this war shall have long since ended. MILES.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 14.

The *true* story of Gen. LEE'S operations is as follows: On Wednesday, July 1, the enemy attacked LEE at Gettysburgh, and were terribly punished and defeated. On the next day the fighting was less important. On Friday the grand battle came off. Gen. LEE drove the enemy at all points, no doubt inflicting a much heavier injury than he received. The enemy's final position was on a fortified hill. From this we drove them, it is understood, with heavy loss on both sides. *After getting the hill, it was discovered that it was commanded by another, also fortified, and of greater height.* For this reason we abandoned the hard-earned heights. The enemy did not recover it by assault.

All day Saturday LEE remained master of the field of battle. The smitten enemy did not dare to molest him. He was no doubt employed in looking after his wounded and dead, and in taking care of the numerous prisoners he had captured. Saturday he took up the line of march, and fell back to Hagerstown. He had his long trains of wounded and of army supplies to protect.

When MEADE found that he *he had gone*, he sent his cavalry to follow. *It is very possible that they picked up a few stragglers and broken down wagons.* These they have magnified into a multitude.

It is easy to imagine reasons for LEE's change of position. His ammunition trains may have needed replenishing, after such protracted fighting. He may have judged it best to secure it on the Potomac by moving nearer to it. Certain it is that in all the fighting he has had, *he whipped the enemy*, and that, at his leisure, he took his present position, the enemy to this day not daring to engage him again.

A dispatch was received here from Gen. LEE on Saturday evening, in which he says he has now placed all his prisoners and most of his wounded across the Potomac. The enemy were only gradually showing themselves. This indicates that we have command of the river, and that the terrors of the fight at Gettysburgh have not yet been allayed with MEADE and his whipped army.

But easy as we feel in regard to LEE, it is not to be overlooked that the enemy will be vastly encouraged by the capture of Vicksburgh. They will put forth new energies. Even now they are assailing us at Charleston, where the telegraph tells us the gallant and ever lucky BEAUREGARD is repelling them successfully. Richmond is again threatened, we learn, by way of James river. Intoxicated with the dream of success, the North may rush with new spirit into arms. We must accept the duties which these things impose. We are now in the great crisis and agony of the war. We must make *it our one universal business. It may be necessary to extend the conscription to citizens of forty-five.* It may be necessary to demand large service of the militia. Fellow-citizens, we must be ready, one and all, to lay ourselves upon the altar of country in this supreme hour. Nay, we must make zealous *offering* of our services. Can you read the insolent taunts, the brutal rejoicings over us, which come to us from the land of our enemies, and not feel every emotion of resentment thrilled with tenfold energy, and every resolve of the heart animated into determination to embrace death a thousand times rather than submit to have the foot of a loathsome people planted upon our necks? We must fight harder than ever. The disaster at Vicksburgh will add twelve months to the war, unless by a generous display of virtuous energy we chastise the joy out of our clamorous foe, and balance the account by countervailing blows. Every man to his post, and let every man be ready to make swift response when his country may call!

ANOTHER REVIEW.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

We observe that many of our cotemporaries are addressing hortatory proclamations to the country, calling upon our people never to give up, but to fight on to the last man and the last drop of blood. All this is very well in its place; but we maintain that the cause is in no such desperate condition as to require the aid of these powerful stimulants. We have lost Vicksburgh, it is true, and the enemy are advancing upon Jackson. But it is to be hoped *that Gen. Johnston will now feel the necessity of action, although he never seems to have felt it while the enemy was besieging Vicksburgh. He has, if all accounts be true, a very considerable force,* and the telegraphic statement that GRANT has 100,000 men we take to be a sheer exaggeration. From the best information we can gather, he has not now, and never has had, more than 60,000 men. We trust in God, then, that Gen. JOHNSTON will take into consideration the great interests which are in his hands, and the utter loss of his military reputation that must inevitably follow a premature retreat from Jackson without offering some show of resistance to the enemy. To be sure it will be much more difficult to offer effectual resistance now than it would have been had he united in an attack with PEMBERTON and his eighteen or twenty thousand men. But there is still every reason to hope, if the commander will only lay aside his quiescent attitude and rouse himself to a true sense of his situation.

In another quarter our affairs, so far from being in straits, are in the highest degree promising. *Gen. Lee gained a tremendous victory at Gettysburgh.* Of that we cannot see the slightest reason to doubt. He took 15,000 or 18,000 prisoners, and he has secured them all. He fell back purely of his own will, and from no compulsion of the enemy. *He is five miles nearer Washington than he was at Gettysburgh; he has not the slightest intention, apparently, of leaving Maryland; his communications are perfect; he is receiving reinforcements every day, and the indications are that he will yet make a move upon Washington.*

From Charleston the news is encouraging, and upon the whole we regard our situation as very hopeful.

RECOGNITION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The repeated recurrence of the press and the statesmen of Europe to the question of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, shows the extent to which public sentiment and public interests in Europe are involved in the struggle in this country. It has been the persistent purpose and effort of the Government of the most powerful Kingdom in Europe to repress all sentiment and every movement which favored the acknowledgment of our existence as a nation. But like the labor of Sisyphus, it is a purpose never entirely accomplished—an effort never finished. The leading Ministers of that Government are ever returning to the subject, and ever explaining and defining their intention and position with regard to it. It is plainly a question that will not be let alone, because of the nature and extent of the interests and sympathies connected with it. The wise monarch at the head of the French Government sees this, and is aware of the policy which should actuate the leading Powers of the world on the subject, whether with reference to the commerce and welfare of nations or to the single question of humanity. How far he may be able to impress his enlightened views upon other Governments remains to be seen, but he has certainly entitled himself to the most favorable and cordial sentiments of the people of the Southern Confederacy.

That we had from the beginning to achieve our independence by bravery and constancy, by hard fighting in the field, and the sacrifices of our best men, we never doubted. That this is the only means of obtaining so great a blessing as independence and freedom from Yankee domination, is still perfectly clear. We therefore look on with calmness upon the discussion of our attitude by the people of Europe. We ask nothing. We know that we are entitled to separation and independence, and that if the European Governments were to do what was just they would promptly accord to us an acknowledgment that we had proved this claim. But as to the time when this is done they must decide. All we ask is that they shall take their step upon their own views of what is proper, and not from any idea that we are depending upon them for aid.

The point put forth in Vienna, that Lord PALMERSTON will seek to have the American question submitted to the Belgian King for arbitration, has no probability about it. It is certainly not to be thought of by the South. Lord PALMERSTON, who is so much opposed to all interference in the subject, and who had rejected the proposition of the Emperor of the French for joint mediation, because he thought it could effect nothing, would hardly now propose arbitration by Belgium.

PAROLES NOT RECOGNIZED.

Gen. BUCKNER has issued an order announcing that the Government at Richmond does not recognize the paroles given to officers and soldiers captured by the Yankee forces under SANDERS, in their recent raid in Tennessee, and ordering all such paroled officers and soldiers to report immediately to their respective regiments for duty. Alluding to this order, the *Register* says:

"It is well known that the Yankee Government has never recognized the paroles given by MORGAN to prisoners taken by him in his Kentucky and Tennessee raids, and more recently, as we are advised from official sources, the Yankee Generals in Kentucky have disregarded the paroles given by our officers, in cases where we held positions that might have enabled us to secure the prisoners. According to the usages of civilized warfare, paroles on the battle-field are not binding, because the prisoners captured, before they are removed to a place of security, are at any moment likely to be recaptured. Much more is this the case in a mere raid, where it would be almost impossible for the raiders to carry off prisoners."

ON TO RICHMOND.

From the Sentinel, July 14.

Authentic information was received yesterday that two Yankee iron-clads, three wooden gunboats and five transports were advancing up James River, and had got as far as Brandon, below City Point. The force accompanying is put down at 5,000. The object of this expedition is yet to be developed; but one thing is certain, if the Yankees propose to move upon Richmond from that direction they will be most signally foiled. One rumor is, that they have landed at Brandon, while another is, that they have not landed at all, but that the fleet is at anchor in the river. This news occasioned no excitement in the city, nor did any one exhibit the least surprise. It was an unusually quiet day, and all classes seemed conscious of security.

PORT HUDSON.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

This catastrophe takes nobody by surprise. It was but a corollary from the fall of Vicksburgh. Of course the effect is by no means as stunning as was that produced by the fall of the other fortress. The Yankees imagine that they have opened the river to their trade. There are two words to that bargain. There are other places as strong as either of these two, and it will be our fault if advantage be not taken of them.

MORRIS ISLAND.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Yankees have erected batteries on Morris Island. Should they even succeed in capturing our batteries, they will still be far from having captured Fort Sumter, far more Charleston.

Obituary.

Killed on the 1st July, at the battle of Gettysburgh, while gallantly leading his company, Capt. THOMAS W. QUIRK, Company A, Ninth regiment N. Y. S. M., son of the late THOMAS QUIRK, of this City, in the 26th year of his age. His remains were taken to Albany for interment. Capt. QUIRK was among the first who volunteered his services at the commencement of this war, was promoted from the ranks to a Captaincy for gallantry in action in the numerous battles in which his regiment were engaged, and severely wounded in the first battle at Fredericksburgh; he was universally beloved by officers and men, and by all who knew him. Thus has fallen, in the prime of youth and vigor, one of New-York's noblest, most gallant and patriotic sons. Had he lived, he would have added fresh laurels to those already acquired. He leaves a widowed mother, brothers and sister to mourn his loss. May his memory be ever green in the hearts of his friends and acquaintances.

Personal.

—An officer of Gen. McPherson's Staff has had a sword made in Cincinnati, which he intends to present to Gen. U. S. Grant. The scabbard is of solid silver, appropriately carved and beautifully finished. The handle of the sword represents a carved figure of a young giant crushing the rebellion. The box in which the weapon is kept is made of rosewood, bound with ivory, and lined with purple velvet and white satin. On the interior of the lid Gen. Grant's name is marked in crimson silk. The sword and box cost $1,000.

—In a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Memphis, July 13, it is stated that Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, went to Snyder's Bluff after the capitulation of Vicksburgh, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. His wife was also present, making bitter complaints that his course had ruined her. BROWN is reported to have said that he never believed in secession, and his wife said that there need be no fears that he would be disloyal in the future.

—The friends of Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM, and the admirers of her husband have made up a purse of $1,000 for the lady, and she has gone to Niagara Falls to stay with the distinguished exile.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Storming Party before Port Hudson, June 21, 1863.

VOLUNTEERS FROM LEFT WING—UNDER MAJ.-GEN. C. C. AUGUR—GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK, (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.)

Capt. Felix Agnus, Co. A, commanding 165th N. Y.

Capt H C Inwood, Co E.	Elisha E Denison, Co B.
1st Sergt W T Hall, Co A.	John Loughman, Co C.
2d Sergt W T Sinclair, Co A.	Lauritz M Lange, Co C.
3d Sergt J Fleming, Co A.	John Cassidy, Co C.
5th Sergt J W Dickens, Co A.	Richard Hobby, Co C.
Corp Josiah C Dixon, Co A.	Corp Stephen Gillen, Co E.
Corp G E Armstrong, Co A.	Thomas Belcher, Co E.
James E Barker, Co A.	Wm Vero, Co E.
Peter S Beaucamp, Co A.	John Feihery, Co E.
Samuel Davis, Co A.	Edwin A Shaw, Co E.
Gustav Bruckhammer, Co A.	Henry E Loomis, Co E.
Geo T McKinney, Co A.	1st Lieut Wm Van Deusen, Co A.
Elias H Tucker, Co A.	1st Asst Surg Danl H Armstrong.
Edward Voss, Co A.	J S Insley, Co C.
John H Volk, Co A.	Geo Meads, Co C.
Thomas Kearney, Co A.	A Hammer, Co G.
David Lewis, Co A.	O McIntire, Co C.
Geo A Metsel, Co A.	O Curtis, Co B.
Michael Donohue, Co A—Drummer.	2d Lieut R R Seeley, Co I, Act'g Adjutant.
Corp Jas F Campbell, Co D.	
Patrick H Mathews, Co B.	

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (NINE MONTHS.)

Sergt John D Brooks, Co A, commanding squad.	Corp Geo McCormick, Co B.
Corp Percey B S Cole, Co A.	Eden Halley, Co B.
John Howsen, Co A.	David N Kirk, Co B.
Henry Von Lehmen, Co A.	S H Stevens, Jr., Co B.
Barney Lavery, Co A.	C M Smith, Co B.
John J Gallup, Co A.	John Gorman, Co C.
Thomas J Garvey, Co A.	Moses D Costar, Co D.
Wm Herrnstreet, Co A.	Charles W Lape, Co E.
S D Carpenter, Co A.	Sandford W Marseles, Co G.
Richard C Main, Co A.	Jeddiah Tompkins, Co G.
Adam Millman, Co A.	Elias Nashold, Co G.
Willard Lounsbury, Co A.	Corp Alonzo G Suddon, Co G.
	George Marrens, Co I.

SIXTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Robt T Atwood, Co A.	Oscar F Haskins, Co A.
John R Cowles, Co A.	Corp J W Ralph, Co C.
James E Rout, Co A.	Corp W A Porter, Co C.
Water J Hunter, Co C.	Corp Chas Plummer, Co G.
Corp. St. John, Co D.	Corp Francis M Hurd, Co G.
Peter Dorr, Co D.	Enoch P Simpson, Co G.
Tobias Porter, Co D.	Robert Payne, Co G.
First Sergt F Buck, Co E.	Theodore Weed, Co G.
Sergt Wm Linnie, Co E.	Osborne Swaney, Co G.
Corp Wm Kelley, Co E.	John McBride, Co G.
Corp Henry Howard, Co E.	Peter A Martin, Co G.
Corp Henry Rhoades, Co E.	Freeman Hadden, Co G.
John Austin, Co E.	George Dailey, Co G.
James Johnston, Co E.	Sam'l Schreckengust, Co G.
Jacob Erwiller, Co E.	Sergt A C Whitcomb, Co H.
Augt. Jones, Co E.	Henry B Dorr, Co H.
Wm Hogue, Co E.	George Bennett, Co I.
Wm Kasher, Co E.	Corp Levi A Logan, Co K.
Daniel Fero, Co E.	Francis E Todd, Co K.
Geo W Sparling, Co F.	David H Servies, Co K.
Alfred E Doy, Co F.	Simon P Boyce, Co K.
1st Sergt Geo H Harris, Co G.	

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt S W Craft, Co A.	Corp G F Simmons, Co C.
Sergt F Skinner, Co A.	Corp C R Dean, Co C.
Corp M P Moore, Co A.	Corp E D Morgan, Co C.
J N Hayne, Co A.	Albert Cole, Co C.
F Ostrander, Co A.	G A Norcutt, Co C.
James Mosherman, Co A.	J R Schryver, Co C.
J M Downing, Co A.	Charles J Merch, Co C.
J C Mosher, Co A.	George Crook, Co C.
J Harrison, Co A.	Albert Felts, Co C.
Capt Francis S Keese, Co C.	Daniel Neenan, Co C.
1st Sergt C W McKown, Co C	Edward H Delamater, Co C.
1st Sergt J H Hazard, Co C.	Peter Dyer, Co C.
1st Sergt H A Brundage, Co C.	John D Hickey, Battery G, 2d U S Artillery.
Corp D Hennabergh, Co C.	

FOURTEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt Jos F Clement, Co A	Sergt James W Grant, Co F.
Sergt Geo O Haggerty, Co A.	Corp Benj F Jenkins, Co F.
Corp Wm C Townsend, Co A.	Corp Wm H Cobb, Co F.
Corp Alva Emerson, Co A.	Corp Wm Merrifield, Co F.
Seth S Colby, Co A.	Edward Beatham, Co F.
Edwin Ordway, Co A.	Horace Sawyer, Co F.
Richard J Colby, Co A.	First Lieut J Frank Hobbs, Co G.
Wilson Bowden, Co A.	Second Lieut Wm H Gardner, Co G.
Peter Beauman, Co A.	First Sergt Archelus Fuller, Co G.
Second Lieut Merrill H Adams, Co B.	Corp Edw Bradfield, Co G.
Sergt John Dougherty, Co B.	—— Conley, Co G.
Sergt James Sheahan, Co B.	Ezra A Merrill, Co G.
Corp Peter Emereck, Co B.	Sergt Calvin S Gordon, Co H.
Nickerson Larabee, Co B.	Wm Cunningham, Co H.
Benj Douglass, Co B.	Sergt Robt A Logan, Co H.
James Elders, Co B.	Sergt John S. Smith, Co H.
John Daley, Co C.	Corp John Hays, Co H.
Simon Beattie, Co E.	Albert Meservey, Co H.
First Lieut John R Lang, Co F.	First Sergt C Kemble Carter, Co H.
Sergt Frank H Blackman, Co F.	William L Basher, Co K.
Benjamin F Rollerson, Co I.	Daniel Conners, Co K.
Joseph Preble, Co I.	Elliott Witham, Co K.
Capt George Blodgett, Co K.	Charles Wilkinson, Co K.
2d Lt Warren Crowell, Co K.	Julius Wendtland, Co K.
First Sergt Wm Miller, Co K.	George Waterhouse, Co K.
Sergt Alex'r Wilson, Co K.	Benjamin Sandon, Co K.
Sergt Bazel Hogue, Co K	Lt-Col Chs S Bickmore, Co K.
Corp William Darbey, Co K.	Major A K Bolan, Co K.
Corp John Moore, Co K.	

TWENTY-FOUTH MAINE.

Act'g Lt Geo E Taylor, Co H.	James Hughes, Co H.

THIRTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Cæsar Dubois, Bugler.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

First Lt Sigism'd Sternberg, Co I.	Jean O'Conner, Co E.
Sergt Maj Abr Loeb, Co K.	Rich'd O'Gorman, Co C.
Sergt Wm O'Callahan, Co E.	Frank Markham, Co A
Color Serg Jas Hillis, Co E.	Otto Dornbrach, Co C.
Corp Timothy Allen, Co B.	Patrick Mangin, Co D.

COL. N. A. M. DUDLEY'S BRIGADE, AUGUR'S DIVISION.

FROM FIVE COMPANIES OF THE THIRTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. E. A. Fiske, commanding Co. D, Lowell, Mass.

First Lieut. N. V. Reed, commanding Co. C, Lowell, Mass.

First Lieut. T. B. Johnson, commanding Co. H, Lowell, Mass.

Second Lieut. F. C. Porse, Co. C, Boston.

Sergeant Luther H. Marshall, Co. C, Dracut, Mass.

Chas D Richardson, Co C, Dracut, Mass.	Serg't S L Ryan, Co I, Waltham, Mass.
Wm McCutcheon, Co C, Dracut, Mass.	H F Davis, Co E, Boston, Mass.
Geo Sutherland, Co C, Lowell, Mass.	Wm Kavanagh, Co H, Lowell, Mass.
1st Serg't Geo H Moule, Co D, London, Eng.	John Battles, Co H, Somerville, Mass.
2d Serg't John E Ring, Co D, Mass.	Serg't W. H. H. Richards, Co B, Lowell, Mass.
Corp Chas D Moore, Co D, Boston, Mass.	Corp Geo Coy, Co B, Lowell, Mass.
James Boyce, Co D, Quebec, Can.	Corp Thos Courtney, Co B, Lowell, Mass.
Wm H Kenny, Co D, Mansfield, Mass.	Jas M Brown, Co B, Lowell, Mass.
Serg't Willard A. Hussey, Co H, Lowell, Mass.	Geo Towey, Co B, Lawrence, Mass.
Paul Jessamine, Co H, Montreal, Can.	Andrew N Cole, Co B, Lawrence, Mass.
John Higgins, Co H, Dublin, Ireland.	Martin Hassett, Co. B, Salem, Mass.
John Wilson, Co H, Lowell, Mass.	Sergt. M Quinlan, Co F, Lowell, Mass.
John Welsh, Co H, Boston, Mass.	John Leary, Co G, Charlestown, Mass.
Corp M Mealey, Co F, Lowell.	James Sullivan, Co I, Newburyport, Mass.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

[Nine Companies Present.]

Maj Charles Strawn.	Sergt L E Fitch, Co C.
Adj't W B Kinsey.	Corp M M Mercur, Co C.
Capt B F Van [illegible].	Henry W Meach, Co C.
Corp Clark Evans, Co A.	Charles Spaulding, Co C.
Wm Jolley, Co A.	Edgar L Dervitt, Co C.
Cornelius Osterhaut, Co A.	George Oliver, Co C.
Sergt Baskin Freeman, Co F.	Madison M Collier, Co E.
Charles Robinson, Co F.	Sergt Dewitt C Amery, Co H.
Sergt Dennis Locey, Co D.	Corp Samuel Robinson, Co H.
Sergt B Sanford, Co D.	John F Young, Co H.
Thomas Sawyer, Co D.	1st Sergt S E Warren, Co K.
John Vandusen, Co D.	Charles A Herrick, Co K.
Luman Thibley, Co D.	James Anderson, Co B.
James Borden, Co D.	Sergt G E Rosenkrans, Co A.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

1st Lieut E J Eunson, Co C.	Richard Scottler, Co I.
1st Lieut J B Babcock.	Joseph Mesmer, Co I.
1st Lieut E Marrenner.	Henry Poolaine, Co I.
2d Lieut L A Fish, Co E.	Wm Heinrichs, Co K.
Sergt S Wilson, Co E.	Fred Bandko, Co K.
Sergt M Lancaster, Co A.	Julius Ladiges, Co K.
Corp L Hageman, Co A.	Edward Kuhlman, Co K.
John Molony, Co A.	Fred Nilsen, Co K.
Wm Cooper, Co A.	Thomas Fletcher, Co G.
John Cullen, Co A.	Henry D Lasher, Co G.
1st Sergt Chas Draner, Co K	John G Kuhfuss, Co C.
Sergt John Kenney, Co E.	Ernst Schmidt, Co C.
Sergt John Gray, Co C.	Cornelius Mahoney, Co H.
Sergt G W Jones, Co C.	Wm Johnson, Co H.
Sergt Chas Gardner, Co H	Henry Jones, Co H.
Corp Jos H Murphy, Co E	Thomas Carroll, Co H.
Corp Geo Anderson, Co B.	Thomas N. Thompson, Co G.
Thomas Williams, Co E.	Gustave Heller, Co C.

FIFTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Corporal E S Tubbs, Co G.	J S Miller, Co B.

FORTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Michael A Roach, Co G.

PAINE'S BRIGADE, AUGER'S DIVISION.

SECOND LOUISIANA.

Capt William Smith.	Joseph Dupuy, Co F.
Fred A Munson, Co A.	Eugene Gallagher, Co G.
Lewis Delmart, Co A.	Sergt Theo Sedgwick, Co H.
Henry Mayo, Co A.	John Lane, Co H.
Albert Sadusky, Co B.	John Hay, Co H.
Barney McCusky, Co B.	John Brennan, Co H.
James Sullivan, Co B.	Lewis Harrell, Co H.
William Roshier, Co B.	Patrick Devrin, Co H.
Corp John Hoffman, Co B.	Lewis E. Drey, Co I.
Sergt Benj C Rollins, Co C.	William Wilkie, Co I.
James Donovan, Co C.	Daniel Theale, Co I.
John Fry, Co C.	Corp Otto Touche, Co K.
Paul Leon, Co D.	Paul Transclair, Co K.
William Gallager, Co F.	George Seymour, Co K.
George Tyler, Co F.	Sergt And Harragan, Co C.

TWENTY-FIRST MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Capt S W Clark.	Fred Goud, Co H.
Capt James L Hunt, Co C.	David Priest, Co D.
Corp G A Chapman, Co D.	G F Stacy, Co C.
Corp A L Farron, Co D.	J E Heath, Co C.
Corp M D Hewett, Co D.	C P Laird, Co C.
G Hiscook, Co F.	W N Tibbetts, Co C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Frank Bentley, Co A.	Henry G Miller, Co E—died between volunteering and time of assault.
Isaac Cobrin, Co A.	
Philip Linebitts, Co A.	
Daniel Correspanon, Co A.	Fred E Weber, Co E.
Andrew Cook, Co A.	Theodore Hassell, Co E.
Corp G W Hammond, Co C.	Jacob Demerly, Co F.
Fred W Hildebrand, Co C.	Corp Joshua D Baker, Co F.
Harry D Daniels, Co C.	Fred Joss, Co G.
Chas Fisher, Co C.	Samuel Widmer, Co G.
James Gallaher, Co E.	Jacob Zunistler, Co H.
Cornelius Fitzpatrick, Co E.	Jacob Tschole, Co H.
Thomas Maloney, Co E.	Corp Albert Prescott, Co K.

SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Saxon Kent, Co B.	Levi Coppernall, Co B.
Edson Blakeman, Co B.	Martin Norton, Co I.

EIGHTH VERMONT.

Sergt B J Hurlburt, Co F.	Corp A N Flint, Co G.
Corp Edward Satters, Co F.	S N Cole, Co G.
Abner Niles, Co F.	L P Luce, Co G.
George Fawnef, Co F.	Andrew B Morgan, Co K.
David Larock, Co F.	Patrick Boler, Co I.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH NEW-YORK.

Lieut-Col J B Van Petten, Commanding.	Sergt S Kregetstein, Co G.
John Dabey, Co E.	1st Sergt J McDowell, Co K.
M Hill, Co E.	Sergt Hewitt, Co K.
John Lory, Co E.	Lewis Krazer, Co K.
1st Sergt B F Maxham, Co G.	John Rans, Co K.
Sergt E P Spink, Co G.	Arthur Clarkson, Co K.

TWELFTH CONNECTICUT.

Capt L E Brailey, Co G.	Adj G A Harmount, Co G.
Lieut A Dwight McCall, Co G.	C Constantine, Co A.
Sergt J Mullen, Co B.	1st St T McLaughlin, Co G.
Charles Dubois, Co B.	Sergt H H Davidson, Co G.
Corp John Moore, Co C.	Corp J P Gordon, Co G.
W Hill, Co C.	O C Andrew, Co G.
C Spies, Co C.	J Dunn, Co G.
G W Watkins, Co C.	Patrick Fitzpatrick, Co G.
George F Dickson, Co C.	Patrick Franey, Co G.
W Putnam, Co C.	Sergt J W Phelps, Co H.
J P Woodward, Co C.	Corp J W Coster, Co H.
Sergt Alex Rehn, Co D.	W Lemming, Co H
Frederick C Lane, Co D.	Edward Convers, Co H.
R Miles, Co D.	M Nicholas, Co H.
G Hohler, Co D.	W Genmount, Co H.
W P Smith, Co E.	Corp C W Sherman, Co H.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

2d Lieut Jas O'Connor, Co F.	Rich W Edwards, Co C.
2d Lieut Louis F Ellis, Co I.	Thomas Kelly, Co C.
1st Lieut Eugene Fales, Co C	Harry Hyers, Co C.
1st Lieut E Hinchman, Co H.	Jacob Hohn, Co I.
2d Lieut Jas McBeth, Co K.	Ferdinand Narch, Co I.
1st Sergt R W Reed, Co C.	Charles Cameron, Co B.
Corp Jones Cheshire, Co C.	George Stanford, Co B.
Corp Isaac Ogden, Co C.	Nicholas Hansler, Co B.
Corp Edw Northrup, Co C.	Wm Burrows, Co B.
Edward W Weeks, Co C.	

FIRST LOUISIANA.

Capt J R Parsons.	Corp Joseph A Scovel.
1st Lieut C A Tracey.	Corp John Louer.
1st Sergt Michael Dunne.	Charles Baker.
1st Sergt James York.	Richard Baristran.
1st Sergt G O McGrath.	Patrick Brennen.
Corp Henry Carle.	Joseph Briggs.
Corp John Emperord.	John Fahay.
John Hunt.	Joseph Reman.
Henry Katra.	Jerry Renoch.
Alexander Kea	James Smith.
James Manahan.	Lemuel Demaynes.
John Rear.	

TWENTY-SECOND MAINE.

Capt Isaac W Cuse, Co H.	2d Lieut G E Brown, Co E.
Capt Henry L Wood, Co E.	

THIRD DIVISION, COL. H. FEARING, JR., COMMANDING.

First Brigade.

28th Conn Volunteers, none. | 4th Mass Volunteers, none.

Second Brigade.

EIGHTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Capt Joseph J Ladd, Co D.	1st Lieut David W King, (A. V. V. 3d Division,) Co A.
John Riney, Co B.	

FOURTH WISCONSIN.

Patrick Pigeon, Co A.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

Capt James K Fuller, Co C.	Patrick Boyne, Co C.
1st Lieut Richard W Buttle, Co D.	Joseph Finn, Co C.
2d Lieut Henry O'Connor, Co I.	Patrick Callanan, Co E.
	Cyrus P. Tooker, Co F.
Sergt Geo Glehl, Co G.	George Schleifer, Co G.
Sergt Geo Hamil, Co K.	Joseph J Burke, Co G.
Corp John Eiseman, Co D.	John H Gale, Co I.
Corp Wm Straitonle, Co K.	John H Dawson, Co I.
Nicholas Pitt, Co B.	James Brennan, Co I.
James G Kelly, Co C.	Patrick Castello, Co K.
Peter Hudson, Co C.	Henry Hodanger, Co K.
Nelson Bean, Co C.	Philip Ready, Co K.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

Alexander Hendrickson.

Third Brigade.

THIRTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

First Lieut Frank N Scott.

THIRTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Capt E P Hollister, Co A.	Peter Volne, Co A.
Capt J D Hovey, Co K.	Patrick Carnes, Co A.
Adj't L C Howell, Co K.	Chester Bevins, Co K.
2d Lieut J M Stewart, Co A.	Morris Lee, Co K.
Wm Thorington, Co A.	Wm Coleman, Co K.
Frank Fitch, Co A.	Ethan H Cowles, Co B.

FIFTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Peter P Downe, Co G.	Peter Dyer, Co H.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

Philip Lewis, Co B.	Charles Gay, Co K.
Sergt John D Fink, Co F.	Auguste Leonhardt, Co K
1st Sergt C B Weston, Co K.	Neil Neilson, Co K.
1st Sergt H Abbott, Co K.	Samuel Auterkirk, Co K.
Corp J Wellerberg, Co K.	Charles Stennpf, Co K.
Corp Isaac Fullager, Co K.	Joseph Von Matt, Co K.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut A Greenleaf, Jr., Co B.	John Thorp, Co E.
Amos Hark, Co B.	Capt R McD. Hart, Co F.
John Taylor, Co B.	Sergt J S Guiles, Co F.
George Hatfield, Co B.	B. Toser, Co F.
Hugh McKlravey, Co B.	Lieut D Richmond, Co H.
Christian Schnack, Co C.	—— Scofield, Co H.
Sergt M Hoagland, Co C.	J Brazier, Jr., Co H.
Sergt J T Perkins, Co E.	

TWENTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Adjt H Ward.	S Schlessinger, Co F.
Lieut H Goodell, Co F.	Sergt.-Maj C F Ulrich.

TWELFTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Capt John T Appleton, Co H.	Corp. Henry S Berry, Co E.
2d Lieut M L Stearns, Co E.	W Kendall, Co E.
Sergt Wm M Berry, Co H.	Edgar Adams, Co E.
1st Lieut D M Phillips, Co H	1st Sgt S A Farrington, Co E.
Isaac R Douglas, Co A.	O D Jewett, Co E.
John Cooper, Co A.	Jasper Powers, Co E.
A S Gilpatrick, Co A.	1st Lieut E H Russell, Co G, 9th P R C, Act Sig Officer.
John Webler, Co A.	

SIXTEENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Lt Edgar E Adams, Co F.	Daniel C Dasey, Co A.
2d Lt E J O'Donald, Co C.	Rufus L Jones, Co K.
Corp Wm A Rand, Co K.	Asa S Burgess, Co C.
Corp Clinton Bohanon, Co C.	

THIRTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Capt Apollos Comstock, Commanding.	Corp Roswell Taylor, Co B.
1st Lieut Charles Tibbetts, Co A.	Corp Isaac W Bishop, Co B
2d Lieut John C Kinney, Co A.	Wm E Casey, Co B.
Corp Francis J Wolf, Co A.	John S Brown, Co B.
Corp Chris Fagan, Co A.	Morant J Robertson, Co B.
Corp Andrew Black, Co A.	Frederick L Stargis, Co B.
John Fagan, Co A.	Dennis Higgany, Co B.
Henry Morton, Co A.	Benj L Mead, Co B.
Lorin D Penfield, Co A.	John Mohren, Co B.
Edward Lautry, Co A.	John Klein, Co B.
Walter Eagan, Co A.	Geo M Balling, Co B.
Francis Gaffany, Co A.	Balthazar Emmerich, Co B.
John McGuire, Co A.	Peter Gentien, Co B.
Hospital Steward W Bishop.	Sid B Ruggles, Co B.
1st Lieut Perry Averill, Acting Commander, Co B.	Victor Pinsard, Co B.
1st Sergt George E. Fancher, Co B.	Wm W Jones, Co B.
Sergt H. Pratt, Co B.	George Prindle, Co B.
Sergt Alonzo Wheeler, Co B.	Louis Schmeidt, Co B.
Corp Francis E Weed, Co B.	Charles Nichols, Co B.
Joseph Taylor, Co C.	Capt Charles D Blinn, Commanding, Co C.
Mortimer H Scott, Co C.	2d Lieut N W Perkins, Co C.
Daniel Thompson, Co C.	Sergt J N Lyman, Co C.
Joseph H Pratt, Co C.	Sergt John Maddox, Co C.
Chauncey Griffin, Co C.	George Hogland, Co E.
Capt Chas J Fuller, commanding Co D.	Jacob Brown, Co E.
John Fee, Co D.	Michael Murphy, Co E.
John Dillon, Co D.	Patrick Lesch, Co F.
Joseph A Cardner, Co D.	James Cosgrove, Co F.
Edward Alton, Co D.	Henry E Phinney, Co F.
2d Lieut Chas H Beaton, Co E	Capt Dennison H Finley, Co G.
Sergt Nicholas Schin, Co E.	Sergt Chas B Hutchins, Co G.
Sergt Richard Croley, Co E.	Sergt John W Bradley, Co G.
Corp R Chas Barry, Co E.	Sergt Francis Huxford, Co G.
Corp Leonard F Dugall, Co E	Corp Moses Gray, Co G.
Chas F Odekoven, Co E.	Corp Louis Feotish, Co G.
Frederick Schul, Co E.	Corp Edmund Boque, Co G.
Frank F Pfieffer, Co E.	Jeremy P Jordan, Co G.
Frederick Hanns, Co E.	Albert Hopkins, Co G.
August Wilson, Co E.	Micheal Kearney, Co G.
Andy Regan, Co E.	Henry A. Hurlburt, Co G.
Octave Cceressolle, Co G.	Charles Sidden, Co G.
Wm M Maynard, Co G.	John Brand, Co G.
John Hunt, Co G.	Anton Schlosser, Co G.
Geo J Austin, Co G.	John Suarman, Co G.
Charles Culver, Co G.	Sergt Dennis Dovle, Co H.
James Gay, Co G.	Sgt Heman W Bailey, Co H.
Martin Shiru, Co G.	First Lt Frank Wells, Co I.
Timothy O'Connell, Co G.	Second Lt Louis Meissner, Co I.
Asabel Ingraham, Co G.	First Sergt Abner Sterry, Co I
John McKeonn, Co G.	Sergt Samuel Taylor, Co I.
Daniel Moore, Co G.	Sergt E Santer, Co I.
Jos M Schaden, Co G.	Thomas McGee, Co I.
Joseph Kemple, Co G.	James Dillon, Co I.
Sebre N Tinker, Co G.	Michael Burke, Co I.
Timothy Allen, Co G.	First Lieut Wm F Norman, Co K
Henry Robinson, Co G.	Second Lieut Charles Daniels, Co K.
Capt Homer B Sprague, Commanding Co H.	Sergt Miles J Beecher, Co K.
—— Blackman, Co H.	Sergt Geo H Winslow, Co K.
Geo H Twitchell, Co H.	Sergt Charles E Humphry, Co K.
John Blake, Co H.	Corp Herman Saunders, Co K
Philo Andrews, Co H.	Corp Herb't C Baldwin, Co K.
Frank Patterson, Co H.	Corp John Nugent, Co K.
Sergt Wm H Huntley, Co H.	Thos Morris, Co K.
John Bennett, Co K	Richard O'Donnell, Co K.
Benymir E Benson, Co K.	Geo C Russell, Co K.
Frank C Bristol, Co K.	Bernard Stanford, Co K.
Geo Clancy, Co K.	John Storey, Co K.
Wm J Cojer, Co K.	Bartley Tiernan, Co K.
Thos Duby, Co K.	Wm Call, Co K.
Edward Ellison, Co K.	Corp Geo Hollinger, Co K.
Thos Griffin, Co K.	
Patrick Mahoney, Co K.	

NINETIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt De la Paturelle, Co E.	Geo Wilson, Co G.
Sergt. Cray Deniems, Co A.	Nelson Roa, Co K.
Martin Mack, Co F.	John Heron, Co K.
James L Proctor, Co F.	Christop Hartonwill, Co K.
John McCormick, Co F.	Amos Maker, Co K.
Corp John Neill, Co F.	

TWENTY-SECOND MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

T N Irwin, Co G.	A W Webb, Co K.
Daniel McPheeten, Co B.	Sergt A S Mason, Co F.
Van Buren Curil, Co B.	

NINETY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

S H Webster, Co A.	Corp P F Vincent, Co C.
1st Sergt J A Shattuck, Co D.	Edwin de Frate, Co C.
J B McCollen, Co B.	J C Wallace, Co E.
Sergt E R Cone, Co C.	Corp C E Bolles, Co E.

THIRD MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Col Thomas E Chickering.	James Gallagher, Co G.
Capt Francis E. Boyd.	Sergt Wm Wildman, Co H.
1st Lieut Wm T Hodges.	Sergt John Kelly, Co H.
Adjt Henry S Adams.	Corp Wm Caldwell, Co H.
1st Lieut David P Massey.	Corp R F Hasnewell, Co H.
1st Lieut Chas W C Rhodes.	Eli Hawkins, Co H.
Ferdinand Rolle, Co A.	Patrick Monks, Co H.
1st Sergt N G Smith, Co C.	George Wilson, Co H.
1st Sergt H P Flint, Co C.	Edwin T Ehriacher, Co H.
Joseph Ellcott, Co C.	Gros Granadius, Co H.
Sergt Maj W S Stevens, Co C.	John Veliscross, Co H.
Ewd W Johnson, Co C.	Corp Wm P Pethie, Co H.
Corp Patrick Dunlay, Co G.	Corp Chas H Miller, Co H.
Peter Donahue, Co G.	Corp Wm R Davis, Co H.
Simon Daly, Co G.	

TWENTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

1st Lieut. Seth Bonner, Co F.

TWENTY EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

James H Morrow, Co E. (Orderly.)

Duncan S Walker, A. A. G. of Gen. Banks' Staff.

FROM THE RIGHT WING, UNDER BRIG.-GEN. GROVER.

FIRST AND THIRD NATIVE (COLORED) GUARDS, UNDER COL. J. A. NELSON—FIRST REGIMENT.

1st Sergt Jos Frick, Co C.	Armand Roache, Co C.
Sergt Charles Dugree, Co C.	Valcour Brown, Co C.
Sergt Ernest Legros, Co C.	Henry Smith, Co C.
Corp Arthur Megi, Co C.	Robert Lanson, Co A.
Jos Manshaud, Co C.	Joseph Louis, Co A.
Clement Galece, Co C.	Corp Jules Frist, Co H.
Eugene Dugree, Co C.	Perry Randolph, Co H.
J Baptist Smith, Co C.	Sam Hall, Co H.
François Severin, Co C.	Benjamin String, Co H.
Martin White, Co C.	Arthur Gnigot, Co H.
Edmond Chaussaud, Co C.	Richard John, Co H.
Louis Lacroix, Co C.	Auguste Lee, Co H.
Casimer Canolle, Co C.	Emile Chautard, Co H.
Pierre Martelle, Co C.	John Howard, Co H.
James Richards, Co H.	1st Sergt J James Cage, Co I.
Belemy Walsee, Co H.	Sergt John W Ierwick, Co I.
Francis Fernandez, Co H.	Corp Thos Alexander, Co I.
Joseph Peterson, Sr, Co H.	Wm McDowell, Co I.
Joseph Peterson, Jr, Co H.	Aiick Jones, Co I.
Jaques Augustin, Co H.	William Woods, Co I.
Isodore Clarke, Co H.	Charles Brenson, Co I.
Joseph P Joseph, Co H.	Thomas Redwood, Co I.
Henry Bradford, Co H.	Collin Page, Co I.
James Jackson, Co H.	Charles Smith, Co K.
Fred Dernsbauger, Co H.	George Burk, Co K.
Joseph Carter, Co H.	J Edward Madison, Co K.
Henry Lee, Co H.	Independent, August W Clouteer, Co K.
Oscar Pontoiseau, Co H.	

THIRD REGIMENT.

H Marshall, Co A.	J Miller, Co E.
A Frost, Co A.	B Johnson, Co E.
Sergt Wade Hampton, Co C.	T Simmons, Co E.
Corp Saffron, Co C.	W Henry, Co K.
— Green, Co C.	S Smith, Co H.
— Braston, Co C.	S Muff, Co H.
— Lewis, Co C.	J Gibbons, Co H.
— Dawson, Co C.	J Ross, Co H.
— Joseph, Co C.	E Brown, Co H.
— Taylor, Co C.	S Pawlin, Co H.
— Sanders, Co C.	G Washington, Co I.
— Finick, Co C.	S McDonald, Co I.
— White, Co C.	S Williams, Co I.
— Dallas, Co C.	J Taylor, Co I.
— Fleming, Co C.	J Twiggs, Co I.
1st Sergt F Jefferson, Co E.	S Dickton, Co I.
W Thomas, Co E.	

COMMAODING OFFICERS AND STAFF.

Col. H. W. Birge, commanding Third brigade, Grover's division.

Capt. Edmond C. Weeks, Volunteer A. D. C., Col. Birges' Staff.

Capt. Charles L. Norton, A. A. D. C., Col. Birges' Staff.

Capt. John L. Swift, Gen. Grover's Staff.

First Lieut. J. H. Tiemann, A. A. D. C., Col. Birges' Staff.

First Lieut. E. H. Russell, 9th Penn. Res. Corps, Acting Signal Officer.

FIRS BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Van Pettin, 160th New-York, commanding.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—Capt. F. S. Keese, Co. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—First Lieut. Eugene H. False, Co. C. First Lieut. Eugene A. Hinchman, Co. B. Second Lieut. Lewis F. E. Ellis, Second Lieut. James E. McBeth.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—First Lieut. R. W. Buttle.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—Surgeon D. W. Armstrong, Adjt. R. B. Seely, Co. I; First Lieut. J. W. Van Dusen, Co. K.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—Capt. B. F. Van Tuye, Adjt. W. B. Kinsey.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—Capt. W. P. Haxford, First Lieut. Wm. Kennedy, Second Lieut. Jas. H. Van Wyck.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—Lieut. Eugene Erinson, Co. B., L. A. Fish, Co. E; Edward Marrimar, Co. I.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—Lieut. Sigismund Sternberg, Co. I.

THIRTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS—Capt. E. A. Fiske, Co. G; First Lieut. T. B. Johnston, Co. H; First Lieut. W. K. Reed, Co. B.

THIRTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS—Capt. E. P. Hollister, S. D. Hovey, First Lieut. L. C. Howell, James Stewart.

SIXTEENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS—First Lieut. Edgar E. Adams, Co. F; Second Lieut. E. J. O'Donnell, Co. C.

TWELFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS—Capt. Lester E. Bradley, Co. G; 1st Lieut. Stanton Allyn, Co. K; 1st Lieut. A. Dwight McCall; Adjt. G. A. Harmount.

TWENTY-FIRST MAINE VOLUNTEERS—Capt. S. W. Clark, Co. H.

TWENTY-SECOND MAINE VOLUNTEERS—Capt. H. L. Wood, Co. E; Capt. J. W. Case; 1st Lieut. George C. Brown.

TWENTY-FOURTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS—Lieut. George E. Taylor.

FIRST LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS—Capt. J. R Parsons, Co I; 2d Lieut. J. T. Smith.

Commanding officers, 39; Col Birge and staff, 6, Total, 45.

ENLISTED MEN, FIRST BATTALION—Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, 45; 90th N. Y. Vols., 15; 91st N. Y. Vols., 8; 116th N. Y. Vols., 6; 128th N. Y. Vols., 36; 131st N. Y. Vols., 12; 133d N. Y. Vols., 21; 156th N. Y. Vols., 35; 160th N. Y. Vols., 12; 161st N. Y. Vols., 21; 162d N. Y. Vols., 60; 173d N. Y. Vols., 1; 174th N. Y. Vols., 34; 175th N. Y. Vols., 9; 177th N. Y. Vols., 25; 30th Mass. Vols., 27; 31st Mass. Vols., 7; 4th Mass. Vols., 1; 50th Mass. Vols., 2; 53d Mass. Vols., 2; 8th Vermont Vols., 16; 16th N. H. Vols., 6; 12th Conn Vols., 41; 21st Maine 22d Maine Vols., 6; 24th Maine Vols., 1; 1st La. Vols., 19; 2d La. Vols., 32; 2d U. S. artillery, 1. Total [illegible].

FIRST BATTALION—Enlisted men, 463; commanding officers, 39. Aggregate, 502.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. BICKMORE, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, commanding.

THIRTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—Captains—Apollos Comstock, Co. B; Chas. D. Blinn, Co. C; Chas. J. Fuller, Co. D; Dennison H. Finley, Co. G; Homer B. Sprague, Co. A.

First Lieutenants—Chas. E. Tibbets, Co. A; Perry Averill, Co. D; Frank Wells, Co. I; Wm. F. Norman, Co. K.

Second Lieutenants—John C. Kinney, Co. A; Louis Beckwith, Co. B; Newton W. Perkins, Co. C; Chas. H. Benton, Co. E; Louis Weisner, Co. I; Chas. Daniels, Co. K.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—Adj. Henry C. Ward, First Lieut. Henry H. Goodell, Co. F.

TWELFTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.—First Lieut. D. M. Phelps, Co. H; Second Lieut. Marcellus S. Stearns, Co. E.

FOURTEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.—Maj. A. K. Bolan, Capt. George Blodgett, Co. K. First Lieuts. J. H. Laing, Co. F; J. F. Hobbs, Co. G. Second Lieuts. W. H. Adams, Co. B; W. Crowell, Co. K; W. H. Gardner, Co. G.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. R. McD. Hart, Co. F. First Lieuts Duncan Richmond, Co. H, Alfred Greenleaf.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS (ZOUAVES.)—Capt. Felix Agnus, Co. A; First Lieut. Henry O. Inwood, Co. E; Second Lieut. J. F. Lingulst.

FOURTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.—First Lieut J. C. Earle.

THIRD MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.—Capt. Francis E. Boyd, Co. H; First Lieut. W. T. Hodges. Second Lieuts. C. W. C. Rhodes. E. T. Muzzy.

EIGHTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Lieut D. W. King.

ENLISTED MEN, SECOND BATTALION.—13th Connecticut volunteers, 233; 25th Connecticut volunteers, 3; 12th Maine volunteers, 14; 14th Maine volunteers, 60; 6th Michigan volunteers, 45; 116th New-York State volunteers, 22; 159th New-York volunteers, 15; 165th New-York State volunteers, (2d Zouaves), 31; 4th Wisconsin volunteers, 2; 13 Massachusetts battery, 1; 3d Massachusetts cavalry, 28. Enlisted men, 440; Commissioned officer, 35—Aggregate 4[illegible]4.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 16.

We have private information from the Army of the Cumberland, which states that the Federal cavalry, under the command of Gen. STANLEY, arrived at Huntsville, Ala., on the 12th inst. No rebel force was encountered in that vicinity. A portion of Gen. SHERIDAN's division were also at Bridgeport.

Gen. STANLEY intended moving immediately upon Chattanooga, and no doubt is entertained but what the latter is now in the possession of the Nationals. The whereabouts of BRAGG is not positively known, but it was generally conceded that he had moved with the remnant of his forces to Eastern Virginia.

The Tennesseeans, formerly in his command, are continually deserting as he retreats. They are found in numbers from one to twenty, who are brought in and sent forward to the North on parole. But few are willing to be exchanged. The country over which the armies have passed is completely devastated. Negroes are told by their former masters that they will have to take care of themselves, as they can no longer protect or provide for them. These cast-off contrabands are bidding a last farewell to their late protectors, and are moving northward, searching for the promised land. The resident citizens of that portion of Tennessee, at present occupied by the Army of Cumberland, are obliged to depend upon the charity of the Federal Government for their present support.

Their daily rations of food are regularly issued to them every morning at the headquarters of the different commands; rebels and all receiving the same privileges and advantages. The advance of the main army of ROSECRANS, at present occupies the line along the foot of the Cumberland mountains, from Pelham on the left to Winchester on the right; the centre advanced to a short distance beyond Cowan. The line of railroad communication is now complete, from Louisville to Elk river, by which supplies can be forwarded to the army through Tullahoma.

The entire Corps of the Pioneer and Engineer De-

partment are employed on the building of the bridge across the Elk, and the structure will be in readiness for the passage of the trains by the 2?d of the present month. Until then it is not presumed that a general advance of the army will be ordered by Rosecrans. The headquarters of the General has, of late, been at Tullahoma, but orders were received on the 12th to move to Estell Springs, six miles beyond, and one mile from Elk river, which point is intended as headquarters until a further advance. The army is in most excellent condition, and are anxiously waiting to move forward and finish up the good work now commenced.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH. By B. Estvan, Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. 1863.

The author of this interesting volume is a soldier of fortune, who, after an active campaign of eighteen months, and an attack of yellow fever, has had the good luck to escape from the precious Southern Confederacy, and to find his way to England. From her rocky shores he indites the story of his career. It might reasonably be supposed that it would be tinged with the peculiar views of our neutral cousins—that the Confederate Colonel would stand up boldly for the Confederate service. In these respects Col. Estvan disappoints expectation. He claims to be friendly to the North, and capable of appreciating the devotion and heroism of its sons. An accidental residence in the South determined the side on which he fought—not choice. Unimportant as an historian, and probably insignificant as a commander, it is only as an eye-witness that the writer is interesting. His claims to be regarded as a military critic are not likely to be accepted by either side, and this fact is perhaps conclusive that he is moderately impartial. He certainly awards praise and attaches blame with a cheery enthusiasm that clearly proves that his abstract pleasure in fighting greatly exceeds his animosity to, or anxiety for either of the combatants. He gazes on the battle-field with the calm indifference of the woman who witnessed the conflict between her husband and a bear, and who expressed her entire indifference as to which whipped. This may be the correct temperament of a soldier, but it is also the characteristic of a mercenary, and suggests that Col. Estvan belongs to that large class of warriors who can be sharked up for any enterprise "that hath a stomach in't." His "pictures," nevertheless, are highly interesting. They are elaborated with evident care, and a few vigorous touches here and there indicate a steady and fearless hand. The convulsive upheaving of the South; the utter wreck of everything that is social and conservative there; the despotism of the leaders of the rebellion and the barely suppressed discontent of the masses are vividly portrayed. A good many readers in the North will be astonished to hear that the normal condition of Southern life is anything but that of victorious repose and armed security. If Col. Estvan may be believed, it is a prey to chronic scares, far exceeding the occasional outbreaks of that malady in the North. To the courage of the soldiers of both sections the author bears the most ample testimony, and he makes frequent and merited allusion to the bravery of our adopted citizens, who have so generally taken up arms on both sides. Having been present at most of the important engagements of the war he is able to speak with confidence on these points. The Generals do not always come in for such unqualified praise. They are frequently held up to ridicule. Some of the public characters of the South are referred to with a freedom that indicates that Col. Estvan does not propose to return to that section of country. It is for these incidental sketches, rather than for the larger and more ambitious pictures, that the work is to be praised. They will be scanned with an eagerness that will be rewarded. Although Col. Estvan has, perhaps, tried to please both sides, it can hardly be said that he has succeeded with either. We confess that we should prefer that he stood up more manfully either for the North or the South. But that he is a brave man, who speaks generously of the gallantry of friend and foe, is beyond question. This circumstance, whilst it will be his best introduction to the readers of the North, will, we fear, exclude his volume utterly from the South. The subjoined extracts show the style and spirit of the author:

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS

affords the author his first opportunity, and the picture which he gives of that disaster is exceedingly gorgeous. After confessing that the Union plan of operations was no secret to the Confederates, as from the very commencement they had enjoyed a decided advantage on the score of intelligence, he presents the following pendants, by which it will be perceived that even the doings in Gen. Scott's camp were not unknown to them. A battle picture would, of course, be incomplete without exhibiting a moral contrast in the demeanor of the forces, as displayed previous to the battle.

GEN. SCOTT'S HEADQUARTERS

at this season had more the appearance of a great fair than that of a camp of soldiers. Thousands of spectators had thronged there with the view of witnessing the bravery of the Federal troops, and the inevitable defeat of our army. Senators, Members of Congress, politicians, clergymen, journalists, and idlers of every description, even women, (if we may dare to rank them under the latter category,) had then and there gathered together to witness the spectacle of the grand struggle about to take place—the successful issue of which, and the glorious results that would ensue, every one of the motley assemblage confidently predicted. Nothing is so mischievous to an army in the field as to harbor in its midst so many useless and detrimental elements. Gen. Scott, however, it is certain, took no sort of measure to prevent this encumbering crowd of visitors from swarming in his camp. He placidly allowed inquisitive ladies and gentlemen to stroll through the various encampments, where each of these amateur critics was eager to display his or her copious strategical knowledge. To listen to the boasting rhodomontade, and other absurdities of these people, one would have fancied that all the heroes of ancient and modern times had met together on the side of the Federals, and that our army was to be utterly vanquished and slaughtered without mercy, down to the lowest drummer boy. Every one of these declaimers fancied himself for the nonce a Hannibal or a Napoleon, and disinterestedly promulgated his ideas for the benefit of all. Whole wagon-loads of champagne and other wines found their way to the camp for the great jubilation that was to take place in honor of the victory. It need scarcely be remarked that all this was detrimental to the troops, as it loosened the bonds of discipline and strict subordination, and lowered the standard among both officers and men of those essential military elements, coolness, self-possession and mutual reliance. The whole matter was treated by the Generals and officers with dangerous levity. Buoyed up as they all were with the confident expectation—almost amounting to conviction—that the scales of war were already turning in their favor, they really seemed to be incompetent to look earnestly ahead, and to solve with anything like accuracy the problematical course of coming events.

MORNING OF THE BATTLE.

On the other side the Confederate troops had quietly partaken of their breakfast; the clergymen of the different regiments had preached their sermons, and prepared the soldiers by impressive words for the dread doings that would be enacted on this eventful day. The few remaining moments were devoted to exchanging words of farewell with beloved relatives and friends. It was a sad and touching spectacle to behold sons pressing the hands of their fathers, brothers those of brothers, and affectionately embracing one another, perhaps for the last time! Many a blessing followed the departing columns; many a reiterated farewell was shouted after them; many a tear was suppressed. The troops assembled round their respective standards, and took up their appointed places. Everything was done earnestly and seriously, every one present feeling convinced that a great and decisive moment was at hand.

Notwithstanding the advantages of this early moral discipline, the troops who had so quietly partaken of their breakfast and listened to their sermons behaved like wild beasts. Scarcely had the Federals commenced retiring, says Col. Estvan, than it became impossible to restrain these lambs.

A GIANT TEXAN,

throwing away his rifle, took out his bowie knife. With one blow he split the skull of a wounded man who had fallen to the ground; and this became the signal for a general butchery. Like wild beasts, the incensed soldiery fell upon their victims, hewing, stabbing and slashing like madmen. * * * The enemy was now in full flight at every point, and so quick was our advance that all order in our ranks was lost, and no regiment kept in its proper position. A rumor suddenly spread among the men that Kirby Smith had fallen. A cry of anger and horror passed through the ranks of the whole army. Our troops, now maddened with rage, fell mercilessly upon their opponents, and a fearful massacre commenced. Scenes of horrible cruelty too fearful for description ensued. Our men were no longer human beings; covered with blood and dust, and gunpowder, they fell upon their flying opponents with ungovernable fury.

NEWBERN.—GEN. BRANCH—GEN. GATTLIN.

Exhausted by our long ride, I requested Gen. Branch to accompany me to the cavalry encampment, where I had been invited to dine. Gen. Branch offered his arm to the Colonel's wife, and the other officers followed. As long as dinner lasted, which, by the by, was a very good one, all went on smoothly; but as soon as the champagne went round, every man present was eager to make a speech. Americans, I have observed, are all fond of displaying their oratorical powers on festive occasions. After a speech of some half an hour's duration, Gen. Branch proposed a toast in honor of the Confederacy, which was responded to in a speech scarcely inferior in length, by the Colonel of the Second regiment of cavalry, in the course of which he dilated in glowing terms on the matchless gallantry of his troops—their prowess being such as to throw the deeds of the Greeks and Romans into the shade; according to him the whole corps was ready to die, if needful, to the last man. I need not add that this speech was received with tumultuous applause. "Gentlemen," concluded the gallant Colonel, rising from his seat, "let us make Newbern a second Sebastopol—before the walls of which the enemy must perish!" Cheers resounded on all sides! Yes! Newbern shall be a second Sebastopol!" Gen. Branch then rose and made another speech, and stated that his guest, Col. Estvan, had, with 10,000 men, defended Sebastopol against all the combined forces of England and France! The noise increased. Col. Spreil was again on his legs, and said that with 10,000 of his own brave fellows, he would have taken Sebastopol in fourteen days, and not have left one stone upon another.

I was now called upon to make a speech in reply. "My friends," said I, "how would you go to work if General Branch, with 10,000 of his best men, undertook the defence of Sebastopol, and Colonel Spreil, with 10,000 of his cavalry attacked it? What would be the result?" They stared with astonishment at these words, and I sat down, curious to see how they would solve their own problem. Another subject was then broached, but I soon perceived that I had lost their favor. At last the General rose to depart, and we returned to Newbern with our small staff.

On the following day I visited the cavalry encampment, to inspect the two regiments there. I found them a fine body of men, but as regarded their weapons there was much room for improvement; a great portion of the troops were armed with heavy carbines with bayonets, in addition to a sword and revolver.

When on horseback, fully accoutred, one of these men had the appearance of a movable arsenal; probably the Colonel did not deem himself safe unless his men were thus armed to the teeth. The horses, too, were in a very bad condition; while the manœuvering was indifferent, and the men seemed to have no idea of sword exercise, each man using his weapon as best suited his own notions. So I returned to Raleigh anything but satisfied with the result of my inspection. Before waiting upon the Governor, I solicited an interview with Gen. Martin, and was received by him with a bland smile. "Well, Colonel," said he, "what do you think of the troops?" "If," I replied, "they can fight as well as they talk, we need not be under the slightest anxiety for the safety of our coasts." "You are right," he replied; "all that they can do is to talk, and that I fear will be our ruin." * * *

After taking a cordial leave of the General, I proceeded to pay the Governor a visit. He happened to be out, but I accepted the invitation of his Secretary to take a stroll with him outside the town. As we went along, this amiable old gentleman also opened his mind to me. "This unfortunate war," he said, "can never have a happy termination; all revolutions end badly, and I fear this will be the case with ours. The people generally have never been consulted by the leaders of the movement, and I suspect that many among them are simply working upon the minds of the people for their own ends. I grieve when I think how many loyal Unionists have been compelled to show a feeling of sympathy for a Government, which, hitherto, has only brought misery upon them."

As I approached Newbern, the distant roar of cannon became more and more distinct. Suddenly a number of horsemen galloped past me in full flight, and amongst them I fancied I could discern the gallant Colonel with whom I had dined not long ago. He gave me a hurried nod and passed on. On reaching Newbern I did my best to rally the men, and so far succeeded that they sunk one of the enemy's gunboats, and blew up the forts, that they might not fall into hostile hands, and thereby impede the movements of our troops. A 24-pound gun just then burst, and the fragments fell amongst my men, who forthwith took to their heels. Newbern I found looking bad enough.

Gen. Branch had secured a railway carriage for himself, and started off inland. Troops without their officers passed me in confusion, and throwing away their arms, rushed across the bridge. They all told wonderful stories of the feats performed by their respective regiments. According to their account they had all fought like so many devils, but the force of the enemy not being less than 100,000 men, they had no chance against them. The fact is, Gen. Branch had run away, and all discipline was at an end. I crossed the bridge and endeavored to restore some kind of order amongst the troops, but in vain. The Nineteenth regiment of infantry, under Col. Bragwine, now came up; I asked him to throw out his men as skirmishers, in order to protect the baggage, and to allow time for the withdrawal of the guns. The Colonel, who was a brave soldier, acquiesced in my request, and ordered his men to halt. A few other companies joined, and they kept up so well-sustained a fire that the enemy's advancing troops, which on the sight of our own, had pushed too far forward, were compelled to fall back, fancying that we had received reinforcements. This was a great point gained, as it enabled us to save our valuable baggage. The Federal troops now delivered so deadly a fire that our troops were driven from their positions, and we had to cross the bridge, to which we set fire immediately after, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. In a few moments dense columns of smoke denoted that this work of destruction was in progress. * * *

The confusion which prevailed at Newbern spread to Raleigh, for as soon as Gen. Gattlin, who was at Goldsborough, heard of Branch's retreat, he became so alarmed that he was incapable of doing anything. Gen. Branch's repeated orders to join him with all the troops he could gather together met with no attention; his officers shielded themselves behind the general's responsibility, and would not take orders from any one else. The managers of the banks at Raleigh packed up their cash and fled toward Charlotte, as it was feared the enemy might soon occupy the former place. But as Gen. Burnside desisted from any further onward movement, the Confederate troops were allowed time to reorganize.

On these events becoming known at Richmond, the Secretary of War ordered Gens. Branch and Gattlin to resign their commissions. The command was then given to Gen. Anderson; and the Confederate Government also ordered all the disposable troops on the Potomac, under Gen. Ransom, to proceed to the support of the army in North Carolina. Indeed, the Secretary of War exerted himself to the utmost to make good the losses suffered by the Confederate forces in that quarter through the misconduct and incompetence of their commanders.

BEAUREGARD

and the other Generals were fairly bewildered by the victory they had achieved. They already pictured to their fancy the Confederate Government safely seated at Washington, issuing decrees from the Capitol to the vanquished North. But where the army was that had to effect all this, no one knew. A great portion of it lay dead on the field of battle, while the more unfortunate wounded were abandoned heartlessly to their fate. No hospital accommodation had been provided; but little surgical attendance had been prepared for the wretched sufferers. With the greatest difficulty the Quartermasters managed to find room for some 1,500 to 2,000 of our own wounded, while those of the enemy, in still greater number, required accomodation. But whose business was this? The greater portion of the army was busied in plundering; from which occupation many repaired joyfully homeward, refusing obedience to their officers, and inflated with pride at the valiant deeds they had performed.

Our army was just then *de facto* dissolved, and there were but few troops among them who could be counted upon. But in the sad scene that lay before me, I could not stand by unconcerned at the sight of so much uncared-for misery; my heart bled at the lamented cries for help of the poor fellows lying around me. I then proceeded to visit the prisoners, and on inquiring if there were no medical men amongst them, I found a few, and with these proceeded to our left wing, where the fight had been fiercest. It was a sorrowful kind of work we took in hand; as soon as we came to the scene of the struggle, friend and foe lay side by side in one undistinguishable mass, the dead and dying crowded together in a frightful heap, mixed with broken ammunition carts and fragments of baggage.

We set about putting the houses which stood near the plateau, that had been the scene of such murderous strife, into the best order we could. Riddled as they were, however, with cannon shot, they were now mere shells. Carpenters and joiners did their best to turn them into a sort of temporary hospital, but the darkness of the night much impeded our exertions, and it was not till 3 o'clock in the morning that our first preparations were completed.

At 5 o'clock I again visited the field of battle. Our Generals had given up all further pursuit of the enemy, and were occupied in restoring order amongst the troops—order out of chaos indeed! The whole population of the neighborhood was collected together, partly in search of booty, partly to inquire after the fate of relations and friends, and being intermingled with the troops, the whole presented the appearance of a roving mob. No one seemed disposed to obey the orders of his superiors or attend to his duties; the commanders themselves relaxed their grasp on the troops, and were dragged into the whirlpool. Numerous bands of soldiers strolled about, howling and bawling, and otherwise misbehaving themselves. Many deserted, for discipline and subordination were at an end; and the army of the Confederates was virtually broken up, despite the victory it had achieved.

JOHN MORGAN, THE GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN.

While the Federal troops took quiet possession of Nashville, the partisans of the Confederates on the other bank were preparing for resistance, under the leadership of John Morgan, a man who had rendered himself famous by his extraordinary feats of daring.

Of vulgar extraction and of no education, but gifted with extraordinary courage and self possession, John Morgan had formed a body of men of his own stamp, who preferred fighting and the hardships of a roving life to any peaceful occupation. His band roamed about the country with such audacity as to become a perfect dread to the enemy. Scarcely a day passed without some daring act being recorded of John Morgan and his horsemen. Although he and his band belonged, properly speaking, to Gen. Hardee's division, and his duty was to watch the enemy's movements, he much preferred doing a little business on his own account.

One day he proposed to his men to make a raid upon the little town of Gallatin, twenty miles north of Nashville, then occupied by the enemy. The very idea of such an expedition created a joyful excitement amongst his desperate followers, and like lightning they fell upon the town and took possession of it. Whilst his men were robbing and plundering to their heart's content, Capt. Morgan proceeded to the office of the telegraph, in the expectation of finding important dispatches there. The official on duty had not the slightest idea of what was going on in the town, and when Capt. Morgan asked him, with great politeness, what news he had received, the agent took him for an officer of the United States Army, and replied, "Nothing particular; but inquiries are being made continually respecting that rebel bandit, Morgan. But if he should ever come across my path I have pills enough to satisfy him!" putting out his revolver as he said this, and flourishing it in the air before he thrust it back into his belt. As soon as he had finished, the strange officer thundered forth, "You are speaking to Capt. Morgan; I am Morgan, you miserable wretch." The poor official sank on his knees, and with the fear of death full upon him, sued for mercy. "I will not hurt you," retorted Morgan, "but send off this dispatch at once to Prentice:*

"Mr. Prentice: As I learn at this telegraph office that you intend to proceed to Nashville, perhaps you will allow me to escort you there at the head of my band? JOHN MORGAN."

It is easy to conceive what a fright Mr. Prentice must have been in when the authenticity of this dispatch was proved a few days afterward.

After sending off this friendly invitation, Morgan hastened to the railway station to see the train come in. In a few minutes it came up, upon which Capt. Morgan ordered one of his men, with pistol in hand, to take charge of the engine-driver, whilst he examined the carriages, and proceeded to take five officers prisoners. He then had all the carriages set fire to, and filling the engine with turpentine, tow and other inflammable matter, stopped up the vents, and sent it back on fire in full speed toward Nashville. The engine, however, exploded, after going a few hundred yards. After this exploit, Morgan and his men, with their prisoners, remounted their horses and gained the camp in safety, where they were enthusiastically welcomed by their comrades.

On another occasion he surprised a picket of six Federal soldiers, and made them prisoners. He was quite alone. On coming across them he went straight up to the corporal in command, and, passing himself off as a Federal officer, expressed his indignation at their slovenly appearance, and ordered them to lay down their muskets, and regard themselves as under arrest. The order was obeyed; but when the men saw that he was taking them in a contrary direction, they observed that they were going the wrong road. "Not so," he retorted; "I am Capt. Morgan, and know best what road you have to take." These little adventures, amongst many of a similar nature, made his name well known, and acquired for him a widespread popularity.

A SCARE AT RICHMOND.

The news of McClellan's operations in the Peninsula caused the greatest consternation throughout the South. The confusion which prevailed, at Richmond especially, but indeed all through the Peninsula, was extreme; and although the Confederate Government had for weeks past been informed of McClellan's plans, the news of his landing at Fortress Monroe fell upon them like a thunderbolt, and the most contradictory orders were thereupon issued. The dread that then prevailed at Richmond must be ascribed chiefly to the conduct of President Jefferson Davis and his wife, who, as soon as intelligence of the advance of the enemy had reached them, not only took every precaution to place their family in safety, but dispatched to North Carolina all the valuable property at Richmond which had been placed at the President's disposal, such as plate, pictures, works of art, jewels, &c. Such a course of proceeding caused much unnecessary alarm to the good citizens of Richmond, and no little irritation. So complete was the removal of the President's effects, that it was said that Mrs. Jefferson Davis actually ordered all the curtains to be taken down, and the carpets taken up, that they might be packed up with the rest of the furniture of the presidential residence for removal to North Carolina. This was not considered a becoming example of the firmness and magnanimity expected from the elected head of the Confederacy for the purpose of encouraging the citizens. The effect was, as may be supposed, to bring about a general removal from the town. Great confusion also prevailed at the various public offices; the Government property was removed to North Carolina and all the bank-note presses to Columbus. The Secretaries of War and the Navy, Randolph and Mallory, proceeded to Norfolk and Portsmouth; not, as might have been supposed, to take measures for saving what could be preserved at those important naval stations, but to destroy everything.

FORT DONELSON—A SORTIE.

After a long debate, it was resolved that a general sortie should be made on the following morning.

The officers forthwith received instructions to prepare everything for this desperate service. At midnight intense cold and a snow-storm set in, and the soldiers of the Confederate army, already greatly wearied by night watches, and enfeebled by the want of many comforts, had lost much of their energy. Moreover, the troops selected for the sally were soon covered with snow, then falling fast, which did not help to encourage them.

The following is an outline of the arrangements made for the sortie:

Gen. Floyd, with his brigade and one battery of 24-pounders, was to endeavor to occupy the heights lying to our right, and on driving the enemy from that point, to maintain himself there. Gen. Pillow, with Baldwin's and M'Causland's brigades, was meanwhile to attack the centre of the besieging forces, and, if possible, to break through them; and then, if successful, by having the enemy between him and Floyd, to rout them or make them prisoners. Each brigade being required to tell off a sufficient number of men to defend the intrenchments.

The plan was a good one; detailed orders were not given, as the bravery of the troops was counted upon as much as the effect of combined action. The men assembled at 1 A. M., and had to endure for a tedious interval all the inclemency of the weather; they, however, stood cheerfully under arms, ready to obey to the letter the orders of their officers.

At 3 o'clock, in the midst of a heavy snowstorm, they began gradually to leave the fort. The snow lay so deep that no noise of wheels could be heard, and the guns and ammunition vans moved silently along. The van of the expedition consisted of troops from Virginia and Mississippi. These trusty men could be implicitly relied upon, and they hoped to come upon the enemy unawares, whilst wrapped in slumber. But they had miscalculated that enemy's watchfulness. At midnight Gen. Grant, anxious for the safety of his encampment, had visited all his outposts, recommending his officers to keep a sharp lookout. This indefatigable officer then made a personal reconnoissance of the ground round the fort. It was a bitter cold night, with a strong northwester blowing, and the snow falling in thick flakes.

Grant, now fancying he saw a dark, solid mass moving over the snow, immediately ordered one of his regiments to prepare for an attack on the part of the enemy. He had scarcely given the order, when along his line of outposts the words "Halt! Who's there?" were uttered. Our men, who had hoped to force an entrance into the enemy's camp immediately after driving in the pickets, now found that the vigilance of their opponents had baffled them in that expectation; so they proceeded at once to open fire and to attack them resolutely. The enemy's pickets fell back, but without our troops gaining any marked advantage; while the regiment ordered up by Gen. Grant soon made its appearance; and it was high time it did so, for the few troops engaged had a difficult task to hold in check our attacking columns.

Alarm signals having been promptly made, the Federal troops speedily took up their respective positions. The sound of heavy guns announced that the squadron of ships also was preparing for action. Gen. Pillow now ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge, and by this succeeded in gaining some ground. The cold was so intense, however, that the men could not reload their rifles, and the fight was carried on solely with the bayonet and the butt ends of muskets. It was a curious sight to witness the combatants struggling almost noiselessly in the middle of the night. Pillow had already pushed on so far that he hesitated about advancing further, lest he should be too distant from Floyd's brigade on his right, and be left single-handed to cope with the main body of the enemy. He therefore sent one of his officers to Gen. Floyd to request him to form a junction with him as effectually as possible. But the latter had very difficult ground to get over, and endeavored to seize upon the road at Winn's Ferry, hoping from thence to effect a junction with Pillow's brigade. The enemy opposed his advance foot by foot, and when he had nearly reached the summit of the high ground, Gen. Grant ordered a 12-pounder battery to open upon his flank, which caused great havoc in Floyd's ranks, and threw his troops into confusion. Gen. Buckner, who commanded the reserve, immediately ordered up two regiments to Floyd's support; but Grant, observing signs of confusion amongst the Confederate troops, directed a general attack upon the enemy along the whole line. He, himself, led his men against our right flank, and drove us back from one position to another. Never, since the battles of Rich Mountain and Manassas, had the Federal troops displayed greater steadiness than they did on this occasion. Here was another proof how a popular general can influence the conduct of his troops. The struggle was a hand-to-hand one. The bayonet, the bowie-knife, and the butt end of the musket were the only weapons used. No quarter was asked—none given. Blood was shed in torrents, tinging the snow-clad earth all around with red patches. This conflict had now lasted nearly four hours, and numbers had fallen on both sides. At daybreak the ships opened the fire of their guns upon our troops, but soon desisted from firing, as friend and foe were so mixed up together that their deadly missiles would have been equally fatal to both. Our men were at last completely overcome, and many sank down on the snow from sheer fatigue, never to rise again.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Pillow ordered a retreat to be sounded. To effect this was no easy task; and owing to the state of the roads, the wounded had to be left upon the ground. Pillow's sadly mauled brigade now retired hastily; Floyd and Buckner's brigades bringing up the rear. Even the successful enemy seemed to have had enough of fighting, for he did not molest our retreat; the ships, however, continued to shell us, and immolated a few victims. About noon the last men of the Confederate army had reëntered the fort. Our troops were now convinced that the enemy was not wanting in courage, and that their General was not only prudent and cautious, but quite capable, by his resolute spirit, of repelling any attack. A horrible spectacle now presented itself. The whole plain around the fort was strewn with the bodies of the dead and wounded. Many of our wounded men held up their hands imploring help, as the snow continued to fall upon them. Some brave fellows ventured outside the fort, in order to rescue some of them, but they paid the penalty with their lives—the enemy being masters of the field of battle. For two whole days the Confederates could hear the groans of their dying comrades, without having the power to help them.

*Editor of a paper at Louisville, and a mortal enemy of Morgan.

THE PRISONS OF RICHMOND.

When the first prisoners taken from the enemy arrived after the battle of Bethel, a certain amount of pity prevailed amongst the authorities, but this, small as it was, soon disappeared after the murderous battle of Manassas, when they were brought in in large numbers. The strictness with which they were guarded was nothing to the severity that now took place. The prisoners were locked up by hundreds, without distinction of rank—officers and men huddled together in buildings formerly used as tobacco warehouses and factories, from three to four hundred in one room. Amongst others, the gallant Irishman, Col. Corcoran. The foul air of the building was enough to poison the men; but the authorities seemed to take pleasure in exercising barbarous severity, and stuck to that principle. As, under a broiling sun, each of the buildings alluded to was the compulsory residence day and night of 400 men, it may easily be supposed that on entering it from the open air, the stench was overpowering. To get a breath of fresh air, the prisoners had to lean against the windows, where they were stared at and often hooted by the crowd below. The feeling of humanity sank daily lower at Richmond; and brutality increased so much, that at last it even reached the better classes. Pity vanished altogether; even women, who usually are so ready to give a helping hand to a suffering fellow-creature, without inquiring who he is, became hard-hearted. Col. Corcoran put up with this undignified treatment and the insults of the mob with the greatest courage. He was ultimately sent to Columbia, in South Carolina, where at least he found human beings, and where he was allowed to breathe fresh air without being stared at by a crowd.

How did the officers and soldiers of the United States treat their prisoners? When, in February, the greater portion of Wise's legion were made prisoners on Roanoke Island, Gen. Burnside and his officers treated him with respect and attention. The officers of the Confederate army were allowed to go free on parole. Both officers and men of Burnside's army showed them many acts of civility, and gave them gold for their Confederate paper money, of little value there. In a few days Gen. Burnside liberated all their prisoners on their giving their word of honor not to serve until an exchange had taken place. If either of the two Governments had a right to treat the prisoners as enemies, surely it was the United States Government, as the Southerners were the originators of this disastrous war. We were the rebellious sons of a worthy mother. She was not the cause of the war; it was we who had applied the torch, and set fire to our once quiet and peaceful home.

Our men, when taken prisoners, were usually treated, not like convicts, but as misguided children. But the Confederate Government, which had already despoiled the Union of so many things, now wished even to deprive its adherents of the ordinary rights of humanity and respect.

It is true that many of our officers felt the injustice of the treatment inflicted upon the prisoners, but what could they do? Orders came from headquarters, and they were bound to obey them, for the first duty of a soldier is obedience.

MASSACRING THE SURGEONS.

The surgeons of the Federal forces on this occasion (battle of Belmont) evinced a commendable spirit of zeal and devotion to their professional duties by remaining behind to attend to the wounded. I grieve to say, that these worthy men were, in the blind fury of the final onset, attacked by our soldiers with sword and bayonet, and it was not until Gen. Pillow came up that order could be restored.

THE WOUNDED UNION PRISONERS.

I took a great interest in the fate of the poor wounded prisoners in the hospitals at Richmond,—firstly, because, owing to the animosity which prevailed against the Yankees, I fancied they would not be much cared for; and, secondly, because I was aware that, even with the best intentions, the Government could not do much for so many as 30,000 wounded men. Richmond, at that time, had the appearance of a great hospital. Every public building was filled with the sick and wounded. Many of the patients had never been in action. Bad food, insufficient clothing, and want of proper attention had brought them into a state of disease. Two surgeons to attend upon 600 patients were all I found in one hospital; happily, among the prisoners there were a few medical men, who did what they could to alleviate the suffering of their comrades. I shuddered at the spectacle I had to witness; the wounds of many had not been attended to, and maggots were eating into their flesh, whilst their clothing was stiff from clotted blood. I did what I could to relieve their condition. I went from bed to bed, promising to exert all my influence in their favor, and many a poor fellow looked me his silent thanks.

I called upon Gen. Winder to represent the case of these unfortunate men. Whilst every attention was paid to our own wounded and sick by the inhabitants, the unfortunate prisoners were allowed to rot and die. Gen. Winder could not withstand my appeal, and promised me his assistance. I then appealed to the German and Irish population to come forward and do something for the poor prisoners, and in a few hours that appeal was responded to.

It was after the seven days' fight before Richmond, and hundreds of wounded, friend and foe, were brought into Richmond, where for a long time they were left exposed to a broiling sun upon the platform of the railway station. I went with a friend of mine, Cap. I——, son of an admiral in the Confederate fleet, to the station, to render help. Owing to the destruction of the *Merrimac*, Capt. T—— was out of employment and in plain clothes. Capt. T—— was a fine-looking man, had traveled far, and was a perfect gentleman. When we reached the station, the greatest confusion prevailed; groups of wounded lay in all directions; a number of benevolent ladies, with their black servants, were distributing tea, coffee, chocolate and broth to the wounded. I, however, soon observed that they took no notice of many of the sufferers. Some one touched my spur, and on looking down, I beheld one of those ghastly faces which can never be forgotten. It was that of a stately-looking soldier of the enemy, in full uniform. "You are a German officer," he said. "Yes, comrade," I replied; and his eye brightened. "Then I beg of you, most earnestly," he said, "to get me a cup of coffee." Both T—— and myself immediately went up to a lady who belongs to one of the best families of the South, and who had just passed the poor fellow by without taking any notice of him. "Madame St. ——," I said, "will you give me a cup of coffee for a wounded man?" "Oh, certainly," she said, and her servant handed me a cup. I hastened back, but whilst I was stooping down to give it to the wounded man, some one pulled me by the sleeve, and to my astonishment it was Mrs. St. ——, who, in a harsh voice, asked me if I was aware I was helping a miserable Yankee. "No, madam," I replied, "I do not know that, but I know that he is a brave soldier, as is proved by his wounds." At the same time I gave this prejudiced woman a look of scorn, which made her beat a hasty retreat, and I then gave the coffee to the wounded man. Tears ran down his furrowed, sunburnt cheeks, and having somewhat recovered himself, he whispered to me, "I am a Swiss; I served for ten years in the Kabermatter regiment at Naples, but never thought I should die in such a hole as this." I endeavored to console him as best I could. Capt. T—— now arrived with a basket of strawberries, and pressing some between his fingers, put them into the poor fellow's mouth. Whilst thus occupied, a man seized him by the arm, and said, "I arrest you." It was one of the police agents. Capt. T—— drew himself up to his full height. "On what ground?" he said. "Because you are helping the enemy," he replied, "and all the ladies here are talking about it." "Then tell those ladies that I have been taught to practice humanity, and do not act by their standard, and if it is your intention to arrest me, you can do your vile work at the American Hotel, where I am staying. My name is Capt. T——." As if he had been bitten by a snake, the miserable wretch started back, pleaded duty and the instigation of the ladies as his excuse, and went away. Capt. T—— looked both at him and the ladies with contempt, and continued his attentions to the wounded soldier.

NEW LEVIES.

Troops of every possible description continued to arrive at Richmond to take part in the war in Virginia. It was a fine sight to see them arrive. The North Carolina troops, especially, attracted the attention of the citizens by their frank and courteous bearing. It is true they did not boast of the fine names of their Southren brethren, such as "Tigers," "Wildcats," "Alligators," &c., their regiments being simply designated by numbers, but they were fine-looking, brave fellows. Then came the Zouave regiment of Col. C——, formerly a noted professional gambler at New-Orleans, who, when he found his trade spoiled, took to forming a regiment. With the sanction of the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, he established recruiting booths in the different jails there. Each criminal was given the option to stay out the full time of his sentence, or join Col. C——'s body guard. Hundreds took advantage of the offer to escape from prison, and in a short time the regiment was complete. The officer's staff consisted of noted gamblers of New-Orleans, and this noble band started, not to fight for their country so much, perhaps, as in the hope of a little freebooting. In their wide red breeches, blue jackets, and capped with the Turkish fez, these men, bronzed by a Southern sun, made a warlike show, and excited much attention wherever they made their appearance. It was a strange, heterogeneous corps, formed of daring men from every country; but wherever a Zouave had been seen, something or other was pretty sure to be missed shortly afterward. Never, at any previous period, were so many robberies committed in and about Richmond, as during the stay of these defenders of their country. They laid their hands upon everything that came within their reach, and were the dread of the farmers all round. The poultry of the peasantry was carried off at night; yet what were the poor Zouaves to do? the officers kept back their pay, so they revenged themselves upon the population. It soon became necessary to assign them a separate encampment, as the officers and men of the other regiments would not mix with them. Strife and bloodshed were the order of the day: no man's life was safe who showed himself within the precincts of their encampment. Among other cases of lawlessness attributed to these men, I may mention that of a poor German gardener who lived in the vicinity, and who was compelled to abandon his house and garden, which was all he had to depend upon for his livelihood, owing to the ill-treatment he received. The Government was at last under the necessity of ordering the Zouaves to leave Richmond, and sent them to the Peninsula, where they were soon dispersed, either by the enemy's bullets or through desertion.

THE THIEF FLOYD.

Floyd was much given to expatiate on the great and mighty deeds that were to immortalize his name. He was liberal, too, in making presents. It is no wonder, therefore, that under such circumstance he had many friends and admirers ready to sing his praises.

He remained, meantime, quietly at his country seat, and it was not until he had been repeatedly urged to move, that he resolved to start with his troops and afford relief to poor Gen. Wise.

He now proceeded to organize his staff. For its chief, he appointed the editor and proprietor of the Lynchburgh *Republican* (a paper said to be in Floyd's pay). His first aid-de-camp was the sub-editor of the same paper; chief engineer, a former mechanist; the leader of his cavalry, a farmer named Harman, to whom he solemnly promised to bring back the cavalry precisely in the same condition on which it was on going forth to the wars; that is to say, without any loss whatever. Floyd must, therefore, have fully intended to spare his men as much as possible, and to avoid fighting.

These extraordinary arrangements having been completed, Gen. Floyd resolved to commence his victorious career. He sent his baggage and guns to the railway depot, that they might be forwarded as far as possible by the train; but here he met with a sad obstruction. Nothing had been prepared for such an eventuality, neither carts nor horses; and although the great General had held his headquarters at Whiteville for three months, he was quite ignorant of the capabilities of the railway for military purposes. So he had to issue an order for the baggage and artillery to be taken on to the depot at Newbern, to have it conveyed from thence.

After a three days' march, the officers charged with the mission met with the same annoying obstacle, nothing having been done here to provide the means of transport. The wagons and batteries had, therefore, to return to Whiteville, and to proceed thence over the hills to the appointed place of meeting—White Sulphur Springs.

Floyd's brigade now began to move like a worm, whilst the chief of his staff and his aid-de-camp gave a grand account of the wonderful march in the Lynchburgh *Republican*. The store of flour at Wolf Creek, which had been six months there, was found unfit for use; the bridges over the streams were broken down, and the roads in such a state that they were scarcely passable even for pedestrians, much less for baggage and artillery. At a distance of scarcely forty miles from the city, one of his 12-pounder rifled-cannon fell down a declivity, killing men and horses. Thus his operations commenced with a bad omen. Moreover, on the road, many of his men deserted; and when, at last, after a most fatiguing march, the brigade reached the appointed rendezvous, instead of 3,400 men, with which he started, it numbered only 1,200. It is plain, therefore, that before having seen a battle-field, the precious management of the commander had ruined the efficiency of his brigade.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

The exultation at the defeat of the great Federal army bordered in Richmond upon the fabulous. The whole town was in a state of the greatest excitement, and this was kept up by the public Press. Since the Government had fixed its seat at Richmond, a complete change seemed to have come over the population. The town was thronged with adventurers from every quarter; and the population, which was formerly 30,000, had greatly increased. A number of gambling-houses from New Orleans and California had started into existence, and were plying their nefarious trade with an impudence that is scarcely credible. They seemed to spring out of the earth like weeds, so that Richmond in a short time counted no less than 170 of them. Added to this, robberies of the worst description were perpetrated among our quiet population, so that the better classes began seriously to think of migrating from Richmond into the interior of the country.

The Government having lost nearly all power of control, appointed as provost-marshal for the State of Virginia, with the rank of a brigadier-general, a former colonel of the United States army, J. H. Winder, of Baltimore. All the Baltimore men who had taken up their quarters at Richmond now fancied they could all have their own way, and scenes occurred which created the greatest alarm amongst the peaceable citizens. In the public streets, at the theater, and in the boarding-houses, men were attacked and murdered, and at night scarcely any one dared to walk in the streets. Gen. Winder, who seriously intended to put down these disorders, formed a secret police, which, however, unfortunately consisted for the most part of banished Baltimore men, and, to their disgrace be it said, of a number of German Jews. A fearful state of things now grew up in Richmond. Assassinations and murder were the order of the day; all attempts of Gen. Letcher and Mayor Mayo to restore the former state of order and tranquility failed in presence of this secret police, whose first victims were a number of our most esteemed citizens. * * * *

Whenever the old State Government of Virginia made a show of punishing the real disturbers of the town, these men were forcibly rescued by the secret police and allowed to resume their villainous work.

The arrests at Richmond increased daily. An imprudent word heard by one of the secret police agents, who were always spying about to get men into their clutches, was sufficient to bring the speaker before the Provost-Marshal, and from thence to prison. Owing to the prevailing espionage, no one felt himself any longer free, or safe from his neighbor; even friends of long standing began to mistrust each other. A fearful state of things had befallen Richmond, which will ever be remembered by its inhabitants. In this city, as elsewhere in the South, trade and commerce came to a stand-still, so much so that no man would buy or sell or barter. It was just as if the town had been occupied by hostile troops, bent upon doing all they could to effect its ruin. Richmond during this period, owing to the mismanagement of the authorities, friends and protectors, lost all its former prosperity; and the once fine, flourishing town had more the appearance of a den of robbers than the chosen meeting place of the friends of their country. Many an honest citizen in this fearful time offered up a heartfelt prayer to Heaven: "Preserve me, O Lord, from my friends, for I have no fear of the enemy."

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Let us, in conclusion, bestow another glance on the field of battle. What a horrible, lamentable episode in this fratricidal contest did it not present to the mind; and the man who could, on beholding it, remain unmoved at the terrible scene, must have had a heart of stone. The reader must forgive me if I now refer to details in which my own active participation became essential. My description is only meant to give a faint sketch of the helplessness and neglect of precaution that I was shocked to witness. Prompted by feelings of conscientiousness and humanity, I made it my duty to seek out and attend upon the wounded; and the more so when I found that the work of alleviating their sufferings was performed with evident reluctance and want of zeal by many of those whose duty it was to do it. I looked upon the poor fellows only as suffering fellow mortals, brothers in need of help, and made no distinction between friend and foe; nay, I must own that I was at times prompted to give preference to the latter, for the reason that some of our men met with attention from their relations and friends, who had flocked to the field in numbers to seek for them. But in doing so I had to encounter opposition, and was even pointed at by some, with muttered curses, as a traitor to the cause of the Confederacy, for bestowing any attention on the "d—d Yankees." To insure safety from my own comrades, I waited upon Gen. Jackson, and explained to him the task I had undertaken. He shook me warmly by the hand, saying: "You are right; as a European officer you must know what a new army most stands in need of. Act, therefore, according to your own judgment, and, if necessary, shoot any ruffians who may dare to interfere with you in your work of humanity."

Thus sanctioned, I returned and went cheerfully to work. I took up a position in the centre of the battle-field; and from this, as a radiating point, sent my men out with stretchers, bandages, refreshments, &c., to succor the wounded. Many of our officers and men looked on with more than indifference at my exertions when bestowed on wounded enemies. But I persevered, and toward evening we had three hospitals: one for the slightly wounded, one for amputations and other serious cases, and one for those who were wounded beyond all hope. The picture of human misery displayed in these ill-provided asylums was a heartrending one. A young Federal officer especially engrossed my sympathy. Pale as death, he lay with his eyes shut and closed lips, whilst tears rolled down his cheeks. "Courage, comrade," I said, cheering, "the day will come when you will calmly remember this battle as one of the things of the past." Gradually opening his eyes, and holding out his hand, he pressed mine, and exclaimed in a trembling voice, "Do not give me false hopes, Sir; it is all up with me." In vain did I endeavor to cheer his flagging spirit. "I do not grieve that I shall die," he quietly observed; "for with these stumps" (and he lifted the coverlet, to show me that both his feet had been smashed by a round shot) "I cannot live long; but I weep for my poor, distracted country. But had I a second life at my command, I would willingly sacrifice it for the cause of the Union." Deeply moved, I stood by the couch of this gallant youth, who, with his dying breath, still spoke in the same patriotic strain. His eyes had again closed; a faint smile passed over his face, like the young dawn of another world. Suddenly he rose nervously in the bed, while his whole frame quivered, and after exclaiming in distinct tones, "Mother!—father!" he fell back. His features became rigid—his spirit had fled.

PESTILENCE AT RICHMOND.

By degrees the warm weather made its appearance, and the fields and roads were in so favorable a state as to enable large bodies of troops to manœuvre again. The end of May came on, and the two armies still occupied their respective positions on the James River, the monotony of general inaction being relieved only by occasional outpost skirmishes. In the meanwhile, however, disease spread among our forces to a most alarming extent; virulent, obstinate fevers, caused by the miasma of the neighboring swamps, prevailed to a great extent, and the ravages that ensued became so great as to cause much anxiety to Gen. Johnston. The deaths, indeed, were so numerous, that sufficient persons could not be procured at Richmond to undertake the task of burying the bodies, which lay exposed in the church yards by hundreds, spreading pestilence around. The medical faculty anticipated fearful consequences from this state of things, and Gen. Johnston contemplated gloomily the inroads disease was hourly making in his brave army, which almost seemed as if it were doomed to sink altogether into an inglorious grave.

ANOTHER SCARE.

The nearer the Federal forces approached Richmond, the greater became the tumult and disorder there. The conduct of the Confederate Government on this occasion, instead of allaying, served to increase the confusion, for instead of making a decisive effort with the forces then at Richmond, they ordered all the public officials to pack up their effects and hand them over to the charge of the Ordnance Department, and directed the magazines to be cleared and their contents carried away farther South. President Davis himself showed the white feather, for he hurried off with his wife and family to North Carolina, and as may be supposed, this did not serve to allay the alarm of the people. In short, dismay and confusion reached their highest pitch. Gen. Winder's secret police lost all power of acting. The civic authorities of Richmond were anxious to do something, but were too bewildered to grapple with the mischief. A small number of desperate fellows from Baltimore took advantage of these circumstances, and, at a public meeting which they convened, actually passed a resolution for burning down Richmond the moment the enemy should attack the town. The sick and wounded were conveyed into the interior; many public buildings, as well as private houses, were made ready to be set fire to, and the distracted city was apparently on the eve of a great catastrophe.

MAJ. WINTHROP.

A little after 1 o'clock a large column of the enemy was descried on the road from Hampton, hastening to reach a small bridge in our front. This column was under the command of Maj. Winthrop, the first Adjutant of Gen. Butler. Maj. Winthrop led his men on to the attack admirably, and they advanced boldly against our outposts, but were received with such a tremendous fire from the First North Carolina infantry, that they were hurled back in complete disorder.

Our marksmen, who were under fire for the first time, occasioned us no small confusion. They were utterly wanting in self-confidence, and would inquire before each shot, "May I fire? I think I can hit him," &c. As the enemy was being repulsed, a ball struck Maj. Winthrop in the breast. He was one of the most meritorious officers of the United States army, and his gallantry earned for him the admiration of our officers and soldiers. Col. Hill, commanding the First North Carolina regiment, paid a high tribute to the memory of this brave officer, in his report of the battle. Maj. Winthrop fell while vainly endeavoring, from a height, to rally his discomfited men. The United States lost in him a most excellent officer.

BRAGG.

At Pensacola, a miserable little town on the Mexican Gulf, in a sandy plain where yellow fever and alligators had it all their own way, was posted the army of the famous Gen. Bragg, who, from this point, commenced operations to storm Fort Pickens, situated in the middle of the bay, which post was then covered and defended by a United States squadron and a small body of troops. Hitherto Gen. Bragg had done nothing except to concoct and issue forth his pompous reports to the world. The impression he made upon me was precisely that of a strolling acrobat standing outside his booth, announcing the wonderful things that were to be seen within. It must be admitted, however, that his reports and bulletins were calculated to produce a telling effect in exciting the masses. Here is a specimen of the style of these precious effusions: "Prepare your cannon to destroy the world! I will disperse the dogs to the four winds! Not one stone of the fort shall remain upon another!"

In short, by such laconic proclamations he successfully courted the approval of the multitude, who began to fancy that Bragg was the only General in the world worth having—a second Alexander the Great. Indeed, if big words sufficed to make heroes, there would be no lack of supply in America; but as a makeweight they have happily a local proverb which teaches them that "Words are not cents!"

Bragg would not allow me to open my lips, but, in wild excitement, at once launched forth a vainglorious boast, that in less than four weeks he would capture Fort Pickens, put the garrison to the sword, and blow it in the air. "All this is very well, General," I quietly observed; "but what measures have you taken to carry out this great plan?" On this point, however, the gallant General declined to enter into any explanations; it was his wish, he said, (pulling up his shirt collar at the same time, as if to give weight to his words,) to astonish the public by his success.

HEROIC SINGLE COMBAT.

Meantime an episode in the fight occurred, in the shape of a duel between one of the enemy's dragoons and one of our Texans, on a small field close by. The dragoon evidently scorned to join in the fight of his comrades, and displayed such skill in the management of his horse and in the use of his sword, that it was quite a pleasure to watch him. In vain did the Texan make lunge after lunge at him, and try all sorts of expedients to overcome his antagonist. The dragoon sat as firm as a rock in his saddle, wielding his sword like a brand of lightning. By the manner in which he handled his horse and weapon, I judged at a glance that he was an old German trooper, and I could not help watching the exciting combat with very great interest. The Texan still continued to wheel round his opponent on his fleet barb, eagerly seeking to find an opportunity for dealing a home thrust, while the dragoon, with a cool, steady eye, followed all the movements of his impetuous antagonist. At last they close in earnest. A blow, a parry, and a thrust follow close on each other. The Texan had slashed the dragoon's shoulder, so that the blood began to flow, which aroused a cheer from the Texans looking on, but, at the same moment, the former received a back stroke which cut through the sleeve and flesh of his left arm. The Texan now backed his horse like lightning, and his fellow troopers rushed forward to look at his wound; but without paying any heed to his hurt he again dashed at his opponent and made a lunge at his breast. The dragoon parried it with great dexterity, and at the same time let fly a *quarte* which caused a slashing wound in the Texan's back. The latter spurred on his horse to a little distance, and before I could take means to prevent the cowardly act, he took out a pistol and deliberately shot the brave dragoon, who fell dead from his saddle. The bullet had entered just below the region of the heart.

Much moved at his fate, I ordered a grave to be dug to receive the remains of the brave German trooper. We buried him in his regimentals, with his trusty sword on his breast, and his pistols by his side. This sad act having been performed, I sent for the Texan, and after repremanding him severely for his cowardly conduct, I ordered him to seek service in some other corps, telling him I could not think of allowing a fellow of his stamp to remain in my regiment. The Texan scowled at me with his wild cat-like eyes, and muttering a curse, mounted his horse and rode away.

The War Carried into Africa.

From the Port Royal Free South, July 11.

On the 27th ult., five colored men from St Helena and one from Beaufort, who acted as guide, crossed over to the Main, for the purpose of rescuing their relatives and friends from the hands of their cruel masters. Having successfully passed the enemy's pickets, they landed without difficulty, and found the prospects better almost than they had hoped. They saw their friends, told their plans, and soon had a larger party to bring off than their boat would hold. In order to make a good job of it another boat was necessary. They returned to St. Helena, and immediately went back with a larger boat, embarking twenty-eight people, large and small, and last night the entire party landed safely on this shore among their old friends and fellow-servants. It was a scene of rejoicing and of thanksgiving to God. Parents met children and husbands met wives.

Ishmael, the former driver of these refugees, says he has left on the Main sixty acres of corn, five acres of potatoes, and twenty-one acres of cotton, which he had this year put in with the aid of eight hands. He has arrived here with his people in season to plant peas and slip potatoes, and will at once put in enough to furnish them with provisions for the coming winter.

Gens. Banks and Grant.—The fact that the dispatch from Gen. Banks, announcing the fall of Port Hudson, was sent to Gen. Grant, and by him communicated to the Government, has led many to suppose that the former is acting as a subordinate to the latter. Such is not the fact. Each general has an independent command. Should the two generals officially, Gen. Banks would rank Gen. Grant. It is gratifying to know that these two distinguished chieftains are warm personal friends. The soldiery feeling existing between Gen. Grant, at a certain crisis in his operations, invited Gen. Banks to come up the river with his command and join him. "Tell Banks," said Grant, "there will no quarrel betwenn us about rank." It will be remembered that the same noble spirit animated Gen. Banks when Gen. Pope (a subordinate officer) was ordered to command the Department of Virginia. This order made it necessary for Banks to report to Pope. While Fremont declined to obey and was relieved, Gen. Banks remained with his command like a true soldier and patriot—and it was well that he did, for at the head of his gallant corps he gave the enemy a check at Cedar Mountain that cost him a delay in his advance of nine days, which enabled enough of the Peninsula troops to come up and save Pope from total annihilation. This battle also saved Washington from capture.

Gen. Banks sent his dispatch of the fall of Port Hudson to Gen. Grant, but it was the most convenient and swiftest mode of reaching this city.—*Washington Republican, July 18.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Details of Gen. GILLMORE'S operations against the defences of Charleston, in cooperation with the naval force under Admiral DAHLGREN, to the 15th inst., have reached us by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived at this port yesterday. We have already had an account of operations to the 12th, which proves to be correct. After the failure of the attack on Fort Wagner, which was caused by the hesitation of the supports of the storming party to come up after the parapet was gained, Gen. GILLMORE commenced approaches by mining, and it was expected that it would soon be captured. All the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville, were also in our possession. During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island, but she was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, the troops on board barely escaping. There is a report also that a rebel gunboat, which came down the harbor to reconnoitre, ventured a little too near our craft, and was "taken in." The news by the *Fulton*, it will be seen, pretty effectually disposes of the report that Charleston was captured on the 14th.

The particulars of the fall of Port Hudson have reached us by way of New-Orleans, brought to this port by the steamship *Locust Point*, which arrived yesterday. It appears that Gen. GARDNER, on the 8th inst., sent out a flag of truce asking for terms of capitulation. Gen. BANKS replied that he should require an unconditional surrender, and gave GARDNER twenty-four hours to consider the matter. At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 9th the terms were complied with, and our troops took possession. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as they had eaten their last mule—which was found to be literally true. The trophies are five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and small arms in proportion. The loyal citizens of New-Orleans were to have a torchlight procession and general jubilation on the night after the *Locust Point* left.

There are several regiments of Massachusetts troops with Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson, whose time expired some time ago, but who nobly determined to remain until the last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi should fall, and their valor has at last been rewarded by the consummation of their most ardent wishes. These men will be held in grateful remembrance, and on their return should be enthusiastically welcomed.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a report, received from Helena, that Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, has been captured by Gen. BLUNT. The report is, probably, premature.

A report has reached us from the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. GREGG, who crossed, with his cavalry command, at Falling Waters, was cut off at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, from communication with the army for six hours. He finally relieved himself by a charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of them, three stand of colors and four pieces of artillery. There is nothing new regarding LEE'S movements.

A number of important circulars from the Provost-Marshal-General, relating to the draft, are published. It will be seen that drafted men are considered soldiers in the service of the United States as soon as their names have been drawn. Men claiming exemption by reason of any disability have the right to have the question of their disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment. If the Board decides them liable to serve, they still have the right, after such decision, to pay the commutation or to furnish substitutes within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board.

Word has been sent to the rebel Government that if Captains SAWYER and FLYNN, now held in close confinement in Richmond, are executed in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Sandusky, Ohio, Gen. FITZHUGH LEE and Capt. WINDER, now in our hands, shall suffer a like fate. LEE and WINDER are now held in close confinement in a casemate of Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday was another peaceful day in the City, and there is every prospect of permanent quiet. The authorities will hereafter be abundantly able to quell any fresh outbreak, if any should occur, and our citizen can congratulate themselves upon the complete triumph of law and order.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and after discussion in secret session, passed a resolution to the following effect: That if the Mayor vetoed the ordinance appropriating $2,500,000 with which to pay the $300 exemption of poor men, they would immediately pass it over the veto. No other business was transacted.

The Board of Councilmen also met yesterday afternoon, and unanimously adopted, without amendment, the resolution passed by the Aldermen relative to the exemption ordinance.

A very limited business was transacted on Saturday in nearly every article of domestic produce and general merchandise. Prices of Breadstuffs were much lower, and of other commodities, tending decidedly in favor of purchasers. The freight market was moderately active, with 662 vessels of all classes in port.

CHATTANOOGA.—Chattanooga is not in the possession of Gen. ROSECRANS, as has been stated by several journals of this City. Gen. ROSECRANS has his headquarters at Tullahoma, and his line extends easterly from that point, but it does not anywhere touch the Tennessee River. When BRAGG retreated from Murfreesboro before the advancing columns of ROSECRANS, he made first for the Tennessee, which he crossed, and then pushed to Chattanooga, where he left a force strong enough for its defence, while the position of the bulk of his army is not yet fixed, but it is believed to be pushing down to Northern Georgia. It is impracticable, as yet, for ROSECRANS to advance as far as Chattanooga, as his lines of communication are now of such great length as to make their defence at once difficult and precarious. He is, however, establishing a new base for his army, and when that is accomplished, the capture of Chattanooga will be in order.

Peace and Reconstruction.

As might have been expected, the blows which the rebellion has recently received have made a good many people busy about plans for peace and reconstruction. We hear from various quarters announcements that the time has at last come to hold out the well-known "Olive Branch," and invite the South back to the fold; and some persons of luxuriant imagination and large sympathies, are already eagerly discussing the precise nature of the terms which we ought to offer. Some think we should regard everything that has happened,—the war, the confiscation act, the emancipation decree,—as what the French would call *non avenu*; and put everybody, as far as it is physically possible, in the position in which he stood before the fall of Fort Sumter. Others, again, would treat with the insurgents on the basis of existing facts, and leave everybody who still retains his slaves, or other property, in possession of them, and while assuming all slaves who are *de facto*, to be also *de jure* free, assuming the insurgents, in all our dealings with all of them—the leaders as well as the others—to be good fellows, who have been laboring under a temporary hallucination, but still entitled to our confidence and esteem. And others, again, propose to offer or accept no terms which do not involve a clean sweep of Slavery and all its appurtenances, and the entire assimilation of the social organization of the South to the social organization of the North, and the condign punishment of all traitors of high degree.

The main objection to these discussions is that they are premature, and therefore injurious. We have not yet reached that stage in the conflict in which the submission of the South presses upon us for consideration. The enemy is still strong and defiant. We have just achieved our first great successes, after two years of very slow progress, and it is not to be expected, and it is not likely, that great as these successes are, they will at once strike the rebels with dismay. They have still to find that their losses are not only great but irretrievable, and until they have discovered this, our foremost duty is to press them vigorously in the field; and as long as it is necessary to press them vigorously in the field we have none of us either time or strength to spare for the consideration of what we shall do with them when their submission is complete. All such discussions distract the public attention from the work of the war, and if there be anybody who imagines by the experience of the last two years that the work of the war is not heavy or extensive enough to need our whole time and thoughts, he is welcome to his opinion, but he must not expect many people to share it.

As there are, however, a large number of persons who will continue to talk over the terms of peace, either because they fancy that they thereby hasten its restoration, or because they are of a speculative turn, we feel bound to mention a few points which they will do well not to overlook.

The philosophy of all sects and schools who have prepared plans for the restoration of the Union without the use of force, have taken it for granted that everybody will do what they think ought to be done. For instance, the curious conclave of visionaries who met at Delmonico's, last Winter, to persuade one another that they were "practical men," formed the nation that the remedy for our trouble was for the Abolitionists to stop talking against Slavery, and they were so struck with their discovery that we believe they subscribed money to circulate it. They proposed to reunite the North and South upon the basis of an understanding that the Anti-Slavery agitators were to "restrain themselves," and hold their tongues. If there was the smallest prospect of the Anti-Slavery agitators doing anything of the kind, some of the difficulties in the way of a return of "the Union as it was," would doubtless be removed; but they will not do anything of the kind, and we all know they will not, and there is no way of making them, which would not involve the abrogation of the Constitution. So that anybody who says they ought to keep silent, has contributed as much to the restoration of peace, as a person who said that no one *ought* ever steal or slander, would contribute to the establishment of the millennium.

In like manner those at the North who propose to restore "the Union as it was," and to bring the South back with all its rights and institutions untouched, do so on the supposition that this rebellion is merely the result of a mistake; that the United States government, being "the best Government on earth," the Southerners ought to see that it is, and *therefore* will see it, and live quietly and happily under it through all coming time. They complacently ask us to believe, in the midst of a gigantic war originating in passion and ambition, and carried on with all the fire of fanaticism, that the sole guide of political communities is pure reason; that men come into council with minds white as a virgin page, and that all you have to do for the satisfactory decision of the weightiest political questions is to convince their understandings. They remind us strongly of the sketch given by MACAULAY of PITT'S notions of the adversary he had to deal with when he undertook to put down the French Republic, in which he says, that he fancied he was fighting a political party, when in reality he was fighting a religious sect—men who waged war, as the Caliphs waged it in the earlier days of Mahometanism, for the propagation of a creed. And this is precisely the mistake that we are liable to make about the South. We are asked to treat hordes who fall on the battle-field cursing us, and glorying in their fate, as BARKSDALE did the other day at Gettysburgh, as if they were mere politicians, who had made a false move, and were likely to regret it as soon as they saw a possibility of its causing them "to be left out in the cold." They are in reality the fanatical propagators of a new faith and new morals, or, as they call themselves, "*the* missionaries of a new civilization, and must be dealt with as such." And we must, whenever the time comes for settling the basis on which the restored Union is to rest, avoid the error which has been the cause of our present troubles, of making all our arrangements upon the supposition that all parties will at all times act precisely as they ought to act, and say the things they ought to say. *A priori* reasoning is nowhere so dangerous as in politics. Men have to be taken as they are, and legislated for on the supposition that human nature will be, one hundred years hence, pretty much what it is now.

Business Men as Conscripts.

We print a note from a gentleman doing business in "William-street," who says he is willing to bind himself to serve in the ranks if he is drafted under the Conscription law, and he asks the patriotic and wealthier classes of citizens if they will not, following his example, also bind themselves to serve if drafted, "without availing themselves of the obnoxious $300 clause?"

The gentleman is a member of a well-known and heavy business house in the City, and he sends us his name and his card as an evidence of the sincerity of his purpose.

We are glad to know that there are thousands and tens of thousands of such instances of patriotic devotion. Thousands of men in independent circumstances have joined the army, some as officers and others as privates. They gladly submit to all the fatigues and hardships of the campaign, and enjoy with a zest the hard-tack of the soldier. Luxury and business have all been thrown to the winds, and families have been left behind, that they might serve the cause of freedom and the country they love. We are glad to know all this, and hope the time will never come when it will be otherwise; for rich and poor are alike interested in the upholding of our country's institutions.

But if any very large number of the great mercantile and business men of the City were to enlist as soldiers, what would be the effect upon the commerce and trade of the City, and upon our "poor men?" If even two thousand of our large merchants, importers and manufacturers were to go personally into the ranks when conscripted, their businesses, in a large number of instances, would come to a stand-still, and probably not less than a hundred thousand men, who are dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread, would be thrown out of employment. Great warehouses, great factories, would be closed, and all their employes would be thrown into the street. Capital would be locked up, machinery would stand still, ships would rot, and thousands of people would be driven to seek charity or to starve.

While, therefore, we would not urge a single business man, or a man in easy circumstances, to pay his exemption fee, if he feels it consistent with his public responsibilities to forsake his business and serve as a conscript, we cannot see that it would aid the interest of those who are dependent on their daily labor to have the business of the City interrupted by the absence of those whose brains and capital carry it on.

A Precedent for Intervention in America!

The London *Times* is convinced that it has at length discovered a precedent which will justify Anglo-French intervention in America. The case of Russia and Poland, and the case of the North and the South, are, in its opinion, quite analogous. There are belligerents, and rebellion, and civil war in both cases; yes, and fighting, and devastation, and slaughter; but what further analogy exists between them, it would puzzle even the *Times* man to show. In the one case is a people struggling to regain a nationality of which they were treacherously deprived. In the other some half a score of States are striving to break up a Union to the formation of which their progenitors had freely assented. In the one case there is resistance to oppression; in the other there is no oppression to resist. Were Ireland in revolt, and England endeavoring to resubjugate her, there would be a case which might be fairly pronounced analogous to that of Russia and Poland; but none, save the distorted vision of a shopkeeping Secessionist, could have discovered a parallelism between the latter case and that of the North and South.

Let us pass, however, to the consideration of the more important portion of its argument. The intervention of Austria and the Western Powers in behalf of the Poles, says the *Times*, having been attended with such success, why should not the same agency be brought to bear on that imperious Cabinet which is now suicidally attempting to reduce to Federal unity the Confederate States of America? There are several very excellent reasons why the Allies should venture on nothing of the kind just yet. Their intervention between the Russians and Poles has not been quite so triumphant as the *Times* would feign have us suppose. From the way, indeed, in which the *Times* puts the matter, one would conclude that their diplomacy had produced almost miraculous results; that at their bidding the Muscovites had suspended hostilities, and the Sarmatians eschewed insurrection; that the Czar had conceded every franchise which his antagonists could desire, and that those antagonists had abandoned all thought of nationality, and become obsequious subjects of their ancient master. Far different, however, from this *couleur de rose* view of the case are the actual facts. The diplomacy of the Allies has not produced a single one of the effects which the *Times* would have us ascribe to it. The Russian Minister has doubtless returned civil answers to the notes of the interventionists, and the Poles have expressed gratitude for the interest taken in their fate; but have either Russians or Poles manifested the slightest disposition to assent to an armistice, or to cease from the war which is ceaselessly raging? No. While dispatches are being written and replied to—while French, and British, and Austrian, and Muscovite diplomatists are busily engaged interpreting the law of nations, and the treaty of Vienna, the work of blood and devastation goes on all the same in Poland, as if intervention had never taken place.

It is very apparent, then, that the success of the Allies hitherto, in this Russo-Polish affair, does not by any means encourage them to intermeddle on this side of the sea. When Governments or individuals have too many irons in the fire at once, some of them are apt to cool. Till the result of intervention in the case of Russia demonstrates its efficacy, it would be folly in the Western Powers to think of repeating the experiment here. Let them wait and see whether their labors in Europe will restore to Poland peace and autonomy, and afterward there will be time enough for other work—though even then it would be none the less futile for them to try intervention here. Should their diplomacy with the Muscovite prove unavailing, and should they have no alternative save to involve themselves in another costly and dangerous war with the Czar, or to retire baffled and disgraced from the arena, we would not counsel the coalitionists to cross the Atlantic, and to mix themselves up in the struggle between the Union and its foes.

France and Napoleon.

The political lessons which NAPOLEON learned during his long residence in England may save him from the fate of the Orleanists and elder Bourbons. The prompt modification of his Cabinet immediately after the Paris elections indicates, at all events, that he has adopted one of the cardinal maxims of British rulers—always to yield when the point of danger is reached. The warning from his Capital has not been thrown away on the Emperor. Ere the Opposition have organized themselves in battle array he has set about putting his house in order. PERSIGNY, the great enemy of free voting and free speech, has been dismissed from the Ministry of the Interior; M. BILLAULT, the great advocate of peace, and the antagonist of Prince NAPOLEON in the Senate, has supplanted M. WALEWSKI, the friend of Poland, in the State Department; while M. FOULD, the patron of economy, is still retained as Minister of Finance. His Majesty has also decided that there shall be no more Ministers without portfolio, and henceforward the task of explaining and defending the measures of Government will devolve on the President of the Council and the Secretary of State.

This sudden change of base on the part of NAPOLEON is very significant, and promises well for the future of France and of Europe. Had the Emperor persisted in retaining PERSIGNY in office, after the wrongs which he had perpetrated against the rights of the Press and the people, it would have been a formal defiance of public opinion, which might have imperilled the destinies of the Bonapartes. But, by the dismissal of the obnoxious Minister, NAPOLEON has repudiated his acts, pronounced sentence of condemnation on him, and given assurance of a disposition to pursue a course more in harmony with the popular desire—while his abolition of Ministers *sans portefeuille*, and his imposing on the actual members of the Government the defence of its policy in the Senate and Chamber, manifests an intention of exposing his administration to the influence of parliamentary control.

Nor is this all that may be fairly inferred from the recent modifications of the French Cabinet. The removal of M. WALEWSKI is no less significant than the removal of M. PERSIGNY. The one was as decidedly the *martial* element in the Cabinet, as the other was the *despotic*. If the voice of the late Minister of the Interior was ever for *strong* measures, that of the late Minister of State was as invariably raised for *war*, especially in behalf of Poland. The illegitimate son of a Polish Countess, and himself a Pole, M. WALEWSKI naturally felt uneasy concerning the condition of his native land, and was zealous even to slaying for the redressal of her wrongs. So that while he remained in the Ministry there was no reliable ground on which to rest anticipations touching the continuance of peace. If, then, the dismissal of PERSIGNY may be regarded as a pledge that the Government of the Emperor will be more liberal and constitutional in the future than heretofore, may not the dismissal of WALEWSKI be looked on as a guarantee that His Majesty contemplates no Quixotic enterprise against Russia and for Poland?

But though NAPOLEON'S change of base indicates that his policy will be pacific and progressive, it does not indicate the extent to which he means to go in the way of concession. Will he remove the restraining curb altogether, or merely relax it so as to render it tolerable? Will he unmuzzle the Press, and leave it accountable to the Courts for its acts? Will he dissever himself from his Ministers, and suffer them to stand or fall at the pleasure of the Chambers?

If the Emperor restores full freedom to the Press, within the limits of law; if he assumes the neutral position of a constitutional monarch, and suffers his Government to depend for existence on the support of his Parliament, he will act with far-seeing sagacity, and the result of his experiment in constitutionalism will probably be a happy one. Should NAPOLEON be so unwise as to merely loosen slightly the curb of despotism, while still keeping it so tight as to make its workings sharply painful, he will find his partial concessions unfortunate, and will be driven to lay the tempest of popular discontent with the sword.

GRANT AND ROSECRANS.—We learn that Gen. BURNSIDE'S Ninth Army corps, which in the crisis at Vicksburgh, was sent down to coöperate with Gen. GRANT, has returned to Kentucky, and will now, under BURNSIDE, coöperate with Gen. ROSECRANS. Our two illustrious Western commanders work together very harmoniously. When GRANT required all the troops that could be spared in the West for his work at Vicksburgh, Gen. ROSECRANS, though needing to retain some of them himself, said: "Never mind, it is right; pile them up; pile them up; give them all to GRANT or to me; let there be enough at one point to accomplish the object in view, no matter where. I would like to have them, but it is well they are going to GRANT." On the other hand Gen. GRANT, now that complete victory has crowned his efforts, is anxious to cooperate with Gen. ROSECRANS. He has a large force that can be spared for that purpose, and he himself will be glad to take them in any direction, and command them in any work. Neither of these great men quarrel for the highest seat in the synagogue, though each is more anxious than the other to serve his country.

THE PURSUIT.—The criticisms on Gen. MEADE for not making an immediate pursuit of LEE'S army after the battle of Gettysburgh, are very unjust. History does not afford a single example of a vigorous and long pursuit made by the troops who gained the victory after a severe conflict. This work is always the duty of a reserve, and Gen. MEADE unfortunately had no reserve. The whole of his force was engaged in the battle. The reason of the inability of troops to pursue after the cessation of a severe battle, is the nervous exhaustion which instantly overtakes them. The beaten army may escape for some distance, by making one more desperate effort to save dear life, but the successful army has no such tremendous impelling motive; and half-an-hour after the question of victory is settled—after the pressure of the engagement is taken off, an immediate renewal of exertion is next to impossible. The rebels suffer from the want of proper reserves as well as our army. They have never pursued successfully after any of their victories. Had we had a reserve of twenty thousand men at Gettysburgh, to pursue LEE on the morning of the 4th inst., his army would have been demolished.

CONNECTICUT.

Commencement of the Wesleyan University—Interesting Scenes—Orators—Grand Concert—General News—Mobs—Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, FRIDAY, July 17, 1863.

Of course, in busy stirring war times like these, the interest usually felt in a College Commencement must necessarily be somewhat lessened, but I feel sure that such an occasion can never entirely lose its prestige, and accompanying excitement. In connection with Commencement Week, a few facts with regard to the history of the Wesleyan University may not be amiss. The Wesleyan University was founded in this place in the year 1829, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. WILBUR FISK was the first President; since whom there have been three others, the present incumbent, Rev. Jos. CUMMINGS, D. D., being the fourth. In 1833 the Graduating Class numbered six members; the Graduating Class this year has twenty-six. The amount of the present endowment is $160,000, and measures are in progress for its increase. Numerous scholarships have been endowed, securing free tuition, and indigent students are aided in their other expenses. The College and Society libraries amount in the aggregate to 14,000 volumes. The whole number of Alumni, according to the last triennial catalogue, is 707, of whom 329 are living. The Faculty consists of a President and seven Professors. The present Commencement was attended with unusual interest throughout. Swarms of visitors were constantly arriving from different places. On Sunday last, the Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the President in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, in spite of the heat. The sermon was a most finished and beautiful address to the Graduating Class. In the evening, Rev. Dr. DURBIN, of New-York, addressed the seniors. On Monday night, an oration by Rev. Mr. PEABODY, and a very humorous poem by the venerable and reverend Dr. JOHN PIERPONT, of Washington, was delivered in the same place before the Literary Societies of the College. The church was well filled, as it ought to have been, and the speeches were frequently interrupted by applause. On Tuesday evening, GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq., was advertised to speak before the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, but owing, it is supposed, to the troubles in your City, at the appointed hour Mr. CURTIS did not appear. In his place, however, the audience, whom Mr. CURTIS' fame had attracted thither, were agreeably entertained by remarks from Rev. J. L. DUDLEY, of this place, and several others.

But the days the most looked forward to were Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday a grand concert was given, under the auspices of the graduating class, by Dodworth's Band. That was a rare treat, and long before the appointed hour the large hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an appreciative audience, including, of course, a goodly portion of the fair sex. The performance was excellent in every respect, and the band, numbering fifteen performers, under the leadership of C. R. DODWORTH, was everything that could be desired. Time and space will not allow me to notice any of the pieces in particular; suffice it to say that they were all good. In the evening, the Alumni of 1838, had a grand supper at the McDonough Hotel, to which a limited number of friends were invited. Prominent among the members present was Mr. RICH of Boston, a gentleman whose benevolence has indebted the Wesleyan University to him in a manner hard to repay. But Thursday was really *the* great day, and though it comes regularly every year, it is seldom greeted with as much pleasure as it was this year. At 9½ o'clock the procession left the college, headed by Deputy Provost-Marshal PUTNAM, and the band; the President in his robes of State, attended by the Alumni Board of Trustees, and the graduating class, followed. They proceeded to the church, which was thronged inside and outside, and at 10¼ A. M. WILLIAM P. HUBBARD delivered the Latin Salutatory. The others followed in quick succession, but it was not until 1:50 o'clock that the Valedictorian, CHAS. ALBERT BARNARD, of Maine, delivered his oration. The speakers, to the number of eighteen, all alluded more or less to the present troubled state of the country and of your City. The orations deserving special attention were those of JOHN RAND, of Massachusetts; Alfred Wright, of Rhode Island; Truman Kilnpton, of New-York; Josiah Pullman, of New-York, and Chas. A. Hill, of Connecticut. The degree of B. A. was conferred on George R. Adams, Charles Albert Barnard, A. Bunt, D. C. Wesley, G. C. Cook, E. K. Dexter, G. L. Edwards, O. H. Gernald, R. H. Gidman, J. Hanlon, C. D. Hills, G. P. Hubbard, C. F. Johnson, M. M. Johnson, F. H. Kimpton, A. W. Kingsley, G. A. Newcomb, J. Pullman, J. C. Rand, M. S. Scudder, J. E. Smith, W. S. Smith, T. E. Steele, A. C. Stevens, G. P. Tower and A. A. Wright. After the conferring of the degrees the President spoke a few words with reference to the affairs of the College. He said that the College was never in a more flourishing condition; that $10,000 had been raised for an increase of the library; that Mr. RICH, of Boston, had endowed a professorship, and Mr. JOHN CUTTS, of New-Rochelle, had done the same, each giving $25,000 for that purpose. In the evening the President held a *levee* at his house, which was numerously attended. And thus ends Commencement week. What it is to New-Haven it also is to Middletown, only on a more limited scale.

And now I will wind up my letter with a little of the general news of this place:

Mr. Wm. HUTCHINS, aged 44 years, committed suicide on Tuesday.

The Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteers, who have been at Port Hudson, are expected home, their term of service having expired. I will send a full list of the officers when they arrive. Col. MANSFIELD, of the Twenty-fourth regiment, has furnished to the *Constitution* the following list of those kille in his regiment since they have been before Port Hudson: R. Scott, Company D; Wm. Bray, Company A; John Carrol, Company K; C. Ribby, Company D; Edgar Ives, Company I; Robert Smith, Company I; Amos G. Miller, Company A; John McCarthy, Company H; Edward Eaton, Company H; Charles Carrol, Company H; Samuel Clark, ——; John Barry, Company G. The wounded are all doing well, and there have been no amputations. Col. MANSFIELD says. Some resistance to the draft is expected, and the Deputy Provost-Marshal's guard are on duty, and ready to meet and quell any disturbance. It is reported that the negroes here are to be mobbed by the Irish. It is certain that they are well armed.

H. W. R.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

News to July 15.

The Assault on Fort Wagner and Why it Failed.

General Gillmore Spading His Way Into It.

All the Fortifications on James Island, as Far as Secessionville, Captured.

Effective Co-operation of the Monitors and Gunboats

CAPTURE OF REBEL VESSELS.

The United States transport *Fulton*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that a combined attack was made on Morris Island on the 10th inst., by the land and naval forces, consisting of five ironclads and the troops under Gen. GILLMORE. They have taken all the batteries on Morris Island but Fort Wagner, at which place they were repulsed. Gen. GILLMORE had commenced mining the fort, and it was expected that he would take it in a few days, as the siege was progressing favorably.

Gen. GILLMORE had taken all the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Interesting Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, July 14, 1863

The advent of Gen. GILLMORE has awakened this Department from its lethargy. Taking Folly Island as the base, he has commenced siege operations against Charleston which bid fair to result successfully. The batteries on the Southern extremity of Morris Island were captured on the morning of the 10th inst., and our troops now occupy the Island and are threatening Fort Wagner and Cummings Point batteries, which are situated at the Northern extremity and command the entrance to the harbor and Fort Sumter.

Morris Island is separated from Folly Island by a narrow channel called Lighthouse Inlet. On this point of land, for the last few weeks, our troops have been busily engaged in building sand batteries and mounting guns right under the noses of the rebels, and within 800 yards of their works on Morris Island. The work was all performed under cover of the night, and so quietly that the rebels had no suspicion of our movements. Screened from observation by the nature of the ground, hundreds of men were engaged night after night, silently and industriously throwing up earthworks and mounting heavy guns so near to the enemy that a loud word might have revealed the work. Shortly before daybreak brush would be so disposed as to conceal the work of the previous night, without exciting the suspicions of the enemy. The morning light would dawn upon a quiet and deserted scene—not a soul to be seen—not a sound to be heard—not a thing to indicate offensive operations that the night had concealed. In this manner batteries were thrown up, and *forty-six guns and mortars put in position*. So quietly and secretly were these operations carried on, that the intelligence of an attack about to be made on Morris Island was startling even to us. We were unprepared for the activity and energy displayed by Gen. GILLMORE.

On the evening of the 9th inst., Gen. TERRY'S division was sent up Stono River to effect a landing on James Island, near a place called Stevens Point. This movement was partially intended to occupy the attention of the enemy and conceal from them the real object of the large fleet of vessels hovering about Stono Inlet, and movements of the troops on Folly Island; all of which they could plainly discern from a high look-out. At nightfall small boats, loaded with armed men, began to dash out from either shore, noiselessly gliding over the unruffled surface of the water, with muffled oars, appearing by ones and twos, until they dotted the water, and like specters, silently disappeared. These men were to make their way up a narrow creek, which makes into Morris Island, and there wait till morning, when on a given signal they would assault the battery. This force was under Gen. STRONG, and consisted of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers. This was the disposition of the forces on the night preceding the attack.

At daybreak on the following morning, the brush and boughs which had served to conceal the battery on Folly Island from observation were hastily removed and the guns exposed to the enemy. At 5 o'clock the first gun was heard from our battery, and it was soon followed by a succession of rapid shots, which told that the action had fairly commenced. Gen. GILLMORE and his staff watched the contest from a high lookout, situated in the rear of the battery and out of range of the enemy's shells, while around and grouped upon the rising ground stood crowds of officers. The battery was screened from view by a grove of trees, but the incessant cannonade and the dense white smoke, which rose like a cloud in the air and above the tall pines, told how fearfully the contest raged.

The firing had continued for two hours without intermission, when three of our iron-clads were seen to approach the land and open an enfilading fire on the right, and, soon after, four navy launches, which had made their way through the creek, opened on the left.

About this time the report came from the front that the first fire had dismounted one of the enemy's guns. The gratifying intelligence was passed from mouth to mouth, and we grew elated with hopes of victory. Soon after this the fire from the enemy's battery slackened, and the signal was given for the forces lying in the creek to land and attack. The men, impatient of delay, rushed forward with a shout, to the first line of rifle-pits, where the enemy made but a slight resistance, and retreated in disorder. Our troops succeeded in surrounding a portion of them, and took 66 prisoners, including several officers. Those that managed to escape fled to the other end of the Island and took refuge in Fort Wagner.

The slow and laborious work of crossing artillery

in a scow was now commenced, and the scene upon the beach became confusing. Every preparation had been made, however, and no time was lost in following up our advantage. The troops were pushed forward, while the iron-clads proceeded to the other end of Morris Island and opened on Fort Wagner, before the enemy had time to breathe freely again.

The fort replied briskly, and a cannonading commenced which lasted until nightfall. In the mean time the artillery and infantry were still being crossed over the narrow channel which separates the two islands, and the returning boats took back the wounded. There were not many of them, thank God! What our loss in this attack was I was not able to ascertain. It is supposed to be not more than 30 or 40 killed and wounded.

An inspection of the enemy's works proved them to be very strong and well calculated for defence. Along nearly the whole length of the island nature has thrown a cluster of hills which extend nearly the whole length of the island, and rise in some places to a height of 50 or 60 feet. Upon these hills, which form an irregular earthwork, are mounted nine guns and three mortars. The guns appeared to be chiefly of heavy calibre, one being a Whitworth breechloading piece of English manufacture. None of the guns were spiked—an indication of extreme haste on the part of the rebels.

NIGHT

came upon our troops occupying every inch of the ground their prowess had secured. Our outposts were within a few hundred yards of Fort Wagner. An uninterrupted calm and silence reigned throughout the night, and the cool darkness was a grateful relief from the glaring heat of the noonday sun reflected and intensified by the white sand. Gen. GILLMORE remained with the troops on Morris Island throughout the night, preparing for an assault upon the fort in the morning.

THE ASSAULT.

The next day dawned upon our troops in position, and shortly after daylight the order was given to attack. The assaulting party consisted of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers, commanded by Gen. STRONG. The men advanced on the Fort, the Seventh Connecticut in line of battle, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninth Maine in close column, but when within a few hundred feet of the battery they were met with a hot fire of grape and canister. The order was given to lie down to escape the murderous hail. Soon the order "Forward" was given, and the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers rushed impetuously forward, and by their dauntless and irresistible bravery gained the parapet of the fort. It was the work of but a moment, and the fort was in our hands, and had the men who obstinately stood and battled upon the parapet been supported, they could have held the ground which their bravery had secured, but—I regret to record it—the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninth Maine Volunteers hung back, and their momentary indecision decided the fortunes of the fight. The Seventh Connecticut Volunteers had to give way, and what promised to be a victory was turned into a repulse, and our troops retired in disorder and confusion, under a destructive fire from the fort. Our loss I could not accurately ascertain, but it is estimated at not more than one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing. Col. RODMAN, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, was seriously wounded. Lieut.-Col. BEDELL, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers and Maj. HICKS, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were also both wounded, but not seriously. I think Col. STROBRIDGE of the Seventy-sixth Pensylvania Volunteers, was taken ill and unable to lead his regiment, and the command then fell upon Maj. HICKS, and the wounding of this officer left the regiment without a leader, which is the reason for their lack of promptness in obeying the order to advance. Their reputation for bravery and coolness under fire, has been well earned in several battles, and their hesitation upon this occasion can only be attributed to this cause.

After this unsuccessful attempt to take the fort by storm, the troops fell back to the position occupied by our troops on the previous night. At 8 o'clock four iron-clads engaged the fort again, the firing kept up until noon. The practice from the vessels was excellent, and watched from the heights with the liveliest interest. Although many of their shells burst over and in the fort, the reply from the enemy continued brisk and apparently never slackened. Fort Sumter threw shells from a mortar at intervals, but although they fell among the advanced troops on the Island, I could not learn that they did any serious damage beyond knocking over two mules on the beach.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER.

Later in the day the enemy attempted to land reinforcements on a salt marsh to the left of the fort. Lieut. MYRICK, of the First United States artillery, was immediately sent with six pieces, and by a few well directed shots destroyed the steamer before their purpose could be accomplished. She managed to get out of range of our shot, when the troops were taken off and the steamer abandoned. In the evening a rebel steamer came out, and hovered around our fleet to take observations. She came rather too close for safety, and was disabled and captured. She is said to be partially iron-clad. I could not ascertain her name.

Our iron-clads have been struck a number of times by well-directed shots from the fort, but they have sustained no serious damage, and their reputation for invulnerability is sustained.

The prisoners captured report that Gen. RIPLEY is in command of all the defences around Charleston; Col. GRAHAM is in command of the forces on Morris Island, and Capt. J. C. MITCHELL, the Irish refugee, was in command of the batteries at the Southern extremity. The force in these batteries was 500 men, a large part of whom belonged to the First South Carolina artillery. Our shell did great execution among them, and they all bear testimony to the excellence of the artillery practice displayed by our men.

Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point batteries must fall into our hands. It is merely a question of time. Cummings Point is within 1,250 yards of Fort Sumter. You can imagine that the position, in the hands of a man of Gen. GILLMORE'S wonderful engineering skill, would be promising of results which will startle the North even amid the events now stirring in the vicinity of Washington.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the second day's fighting on Morris Island:

On the morning of the 11th of July the Sixth Connecticut and Ninth Maine regiments made a furious attack upon the Cummings' Point battery, got possession of it, and hoisted the American flag. At daylight Fort Sumter opened upon them, when a Pennsylvania regiment coward., deserted them, refusing to stand by their comrades. The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up, and then abandoned it; and the rebels again took possession of it. These two regiments have shown themselves heroes in this campaign.

At 10 A. M. the Monitors proceeded to attack Cummings' Point battery; and at 12 o'clock three of the wooden gunboats opened fire on the battery at long range, and threw their 200 pound shots directly into the works. Fort Sumter has been throwing shell on to Morris Island, without doing any damage to our side. The cannonading ceased at 4 P. M.

The Monitors have been supplied with fresh crews from the different ships. The iron-clad *Montauk* has just arrived from Port Royal, and Lieut. BOOMER, of the *Housatonic*, will take command of her. She is over the bar, making, with the gunboats, 14 vessels in front of Morris Island and Sumter.

We shall recommence the attack to-morrow morning, when we are sure of silencing the Cummings' Point battery and Fort Johnson. Everything is working well. The ball is opened in earnest.

The *Memphis* has just brought in a rebel sidewheel steamer loaded with cotton, captured while trying to run out of Bull's Bay last night.

P. S.—Our troops will have their battery done in two days more, and then they can shell Sumter.

THE LAW OF THE DRAFT.

Important Circulars Issued by the Provost-Marshal General.

No Escape After a Name is Enrolled.

Penalties of a Failure to Respond---The Treatment of Deserters.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 47.—*First*—Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost-Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

Second—The following opinion of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the Enrollment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty.

Any person failing to report for duty after notice is left at his last place or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying three hundred dollars, is pronounced by law to be a deserter.

He may be arrested and held for trial by Court-martial, and sentenced to death.

If a person, after being drafted and before receiving notice deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and, if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish a substitute or pay the three hundred dollars, he will be in law a deserter and must be treated accordingly.

There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal.

WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 49.—*First*—Hereafter, a reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter.

Paragraph 29, page 6, Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, as well as paragraph 2, of Circular No. 23, from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, are amended accordingly.

Paragraph 33, page 7, same regulations, is amended so as to read as follows:

"Members of the Guard may be allowed for the time actually and necessarily employed on the trip a per diem of not more than one dollar and fifty cents, and their actual expenses, provided they accomplish the duty assigned them." JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 5.—The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable.

OPINION.

A person drafted into the military service of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty. WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 18.

Mr. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, says that the draft in New-York is delayed only while the mob is being quelled, and that the Enrollment act will be enforced without fear or favor in every loyal State.

Mr. WHITING leaves Washington to-night for New-York and Boston.

Misapprehensions About the Draft.

From the Rochester Express, July 16.

There seems to be much misapprehension about the practical working of the draft, particularly among the laboring classes. It is believed that the places in the list of names first drawn by those who pay the $300 are to be filled by another draft, and that the drawing will be continued until the required number from that sub-district is fully completed. This, of course, would in the end entirely fill up the list with poor men, or those unable or unwilling to pay $300.

But this is entirely a mistake, and we make the statement on the very best *official authority*. The Government requires a given number of men from a certain sub-district, say for instance 64. To this number is added one-third more names to allow for expected exemptions for disabilities provided for in the law, thus increasing the number to 96. The drawing proceeds until the whole number of 96 names are drawn. No subsequent drawing takes place under this conscription. The Enrolling Board then convenes to ascertain who of the 96 drawn person are exempt by law, and who wish to pay their $300, or supply a substitute. The place on the list of the man handing over his $300 *is not filled by another person*, but remains permanently vacant. His name still remains there as one of the number of men required from that district, so that no poor man, or any other man, has to step in and take his place; the intention of the Government being to take the $300 and hire a substitute for the man who paid it. If the Government fails to find a man willing to take the place for the money, then one soldier the less goes from that district. If one third, or one half of the drawn persons, each pay $300, and the Government cannot find men to go in their places for the money, then the quota from that district will de deficient one-half or one-third in number.

The Board proceeds with the list of 96 names, (as in the example above stated) until the required number of 64, *including all who pay their money or furnish a substitute*, is secured.

It is important that this point should be fully understood, and we hope we have made it clear. We repeat that we make the statement by authority.

We think it cannot but be seen in the light of this explanation, that *the conscription law does not discriminate against the poor man in favor of the rich*, as some allege from interested motives, and many honestly believe, but bears upon rich and poor equally and alike, as much as any draft can, keeping always in view that the rich will have the advantage over the poor in any law permitting substitutes.

Therefore, let no well-meaning man be led from the path of duty by any men, or any newspapers, whose evident design is to make political capital out of the repugnance of the people to be drafted, and who are doing all in their power to cause the people to misapprehend the law.

The exemptions provided in the law are more ample and liberal than ever appeared in other laws, and their practical operation will discriminate altogether in favor of the poor; and it is believed that at least one-third or one-half of the drawn names will be entitled to their discharge by exemption.

Relief for the Drafted.

From the Rochester Express.

The Legislature of the State enacted a law last Winter which will alleviate in a great degree the hardships incident to the draft among the poorer classes, or to the voluntary enlistment of heads of families. Ample provision is made for the support of such families, and the power of raising and applying it is confided to the hands of those who will be readily accessible, and always willing to use it. This law provides that "the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace in each of the towns, *and the Common Council of the respective cities* of this State, shall constitute a Board of Relief for their respective towns and cities, and, as such Board, shall have power from time to time to grant such relief to the indigent families of volunteers from this State residing in such towns, *and of persons ordered into the military or naval service of the United States*, as shall seem necessary and proper."

This act further provides for raising the moneys thus expended by taxations.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, July 18.

The draft for the Fifteenth Ward, the Second Sub-district of the Fourth Congressional District, took place yesterday morning at the headquarters, northeast corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets. The drawing commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at that early hour there was a large crowd in attendance, and continued around the stand until 10½ o'clock, when the drawing closed. A squad of policemen kept the crowd from pressing against the platform, but with the exception of the usual guard attached to headquarters, there were no soldiers present. The quota of the Ward was 744, which, with the 50 per cent. added, (372,) made a total of 1,116 names to be drawn. During the drawing the best of humor prevailed in the crowd. A Committee of Six, or three from each political party, were present by invitation.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the blind man, as upon the first day, drew the envelopes from the wheel, which was on the platform on the sidewalk, and as the envelope was torn open in the presence of the people, and thrown down on the sidewalk, there was ample opportunity given for inspection by the curious. When all other expedients to make the draft unpopular in Philadelphia have failed, certain designing persons have intimated that the envelopes were of a different texture of paper, and the sensitive touch of the blind man could detect the difference. If a glance at the accompanying list does not establish the impartiality of the drawing, the doubters could secure the fragments of the envelopes, and test the correctness of what had been stated to them. By the draft, the House of Refuge loses two of its officers, and the Eastern Penitentiary gives up its Physician. One of the enrolling officers of the Ward had his name drawn. A clergyman, a conveyancer, a broker, and a number of merchants drew prizes.

The clerks, in entering the names as announced, had, for convenience, figured the lines in his book before commencing to write the names of the drafted. In turning over the leaves he missed one page, and thus when he had reached No. 1,116, he had not yet recorded that number of names, being 38 short. The omission was not discovered until the drawing had closed, but as the mistake is in favor of the ward, nobody will grumble. At the close of the drawing, the Commissioner announced that in cases where the Government received $300 from persons, in order to procure a substitute, such Government substitute would receive the whole of the $300, with $100 bounty and $2 premium added, making a total of $402. Substitutes who are presented by individuals are entitled also to the $402 from the Government, in addition to the amount they receive from the individual for whom they are substituted.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

How the Threats of the Rebels are Met.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder Held as Hostages for Capts. Sawyer and Flynn.

Valedictory of Gen. Dix to the Seventh Army Corps.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 17.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel Gen. FITZHUGH LEE and Capt. WINDER were removed from the McClellan Hospital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate, under guard, and notice was sent to the rebel Government that if they executed Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, whom they now hold in close confinement, and under sentence, in Richmond, that Gen. LEE and Capt. WINDER will be executed in retaliation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.

In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, the undersigned, preparatory to assuming command of the Eastern Department, relinquishes command of the Department of Virginia to Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, United States Volunteers.

Until the arrival of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER at these headquarters, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY, United States Volunteers, will perform the duties of Department Commander. JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 17.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt HOWES, from Boston, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

The following is a list of the soldiers who died in the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., and whose remains are buried in the cemetery attached to said hospital:

Lieut. J. Webster, 27th N. Y., died July 22, 1862.
Lieut. J. Pollock, 61st Penn., died June 13, 1862.
J. Hore, 61st Pennsylvania, died June 16, 1862.
J. Sullivan, 58th Pennsylvania, died May 6, 1862.
E. Mutchall, 58th Pennsylvania, died May 6, 1862.
V. Holbrook, 58th Pennsylvania, died July 7, 1862.
S. Goodwin, 58th Pennsylvania, died July 29, 1862.
G. Warnock, 62d Pennsylvania, died Aug. 2, 1862.
Wm. J. Shedate, Ass't.-Quartermaster, died Aug. 4.
W. Blair, 23d Pennsylvania, died July 31, 1862.
Thos. Brown, seaman, Aug. 5, 1862.
A. V. Matterson, 7th Michigan, Aug. 7, 1862.
E. Marston, 7th Michigan, Aug. 9, 1862.
A. H. Jones, 3d Vermont, Aug. 7, 1862.
J. Cully, 58th Pennsylvania, June 21, 1862.
J. McCabe, 56th New-York, June 24, 1862.
O. S. Winson, 3d Michigan, June 25, 1862.
R. Hyde, 3d Maine, June 26, 1862.
D. E. Carlisle, 23d Pennsylvania, June 26, 1862.
J. Myers, 34th New-York, June 28, 1862.
J. H. Harland, 5th New-Hampshire, June 28, 1862.
W. H. Bailey, 3d Michigan, June 30, 1862.
Wm. McDonald, 101st Pennsylvania, July 3, 1862.
W. Hedden, 56th Pennsylvania, July 3, 1862.
H. Shields, 61st Pennsylvania, July 3, 1862.
A. Goslin, 87th New-York, July 5, 1862.
C. Nichols, 93d New-York, July 5, 1862.
F. D. Norris, 49th New-York, July 7, 1862.
J. Miller, 15th New-York, July 8, 1862.
H. M. Darling, 14th New-York, July 11, 1862.
H. S. Houston, 8th New-Jersey, July 15, 1862.
C. Marr, 103d New-York, July 20, 1862.
W. Walker, 31st New-York, July 17, 1862.
J. Sutton, 20th Indiana, July 17, 1862.
P. Werner, 14th New York, July 16, 1862.
S. Walker, 28th Massachusetts, July 19, 1862.
J. Buchanan, 103d New-York, July 22, 1862.
M. Tice, 1st New York, July 22, 1862.
E. Solomon, 85th Pennsylvania, July 22, 1862.
H. D. Miner, 27th New-York, July 22, 1862.
Geo. B. Talbott, 10th Pennsylvania, July 28, 1862.
P. Schoff, 1st Delaware, July 28, 1862.
R. C. Kinsley, 89th New-York, June 20, 1862.
J. Pilbury, 104th Pennsylvania, June 22, 1862.
W. Kilpatrick, 61st New-York, June 17, 1862.
C. H. Elliott, 23d Pennsylvania, June 18, 1862.
C. Lagaher, 61st Pennsylvania, June 18, 1862.
A. Moore, 104th Pennsylvania, July 19, 1862.
E. C. Knierniem, 31st Pennsylvania, July 17, 1862.
T. Whippler, 52d New-York, July 17, 1862.
M. H. Foster, 3d Michigan, July 17, 1862.
H. H. Smith, 92d New-York, July 15, 1862.
J. Little, 61st Pennsylvania, June 14, 1862.
W. Dunham, 89th New-York, June 13, 1862.
J. Happell, 52d New-York, June 12, 1862.
J. Rigley, 87th Pennsylvania, June 12, 1862.
D. Snyder, 93d Pennsylvania, June 12, 1862.
O. Hertly, 56th New-York, June 21, 1862.
D. D. McDaniels, 20th Indiana, June 12, 1862.
Col. Roberts, 64th New-York, June 12, 1862.
J. McCarty, 61st Pennsylvania, June 10, 1862.
W. Gumbent, 81st Pennsylvania, June 9, 1862.
Joseph Brown, 55th New-York, June 9, 1862.
R. M. Bryant, 3d Maine, June 9, 1862.
A. Pattan, 100th New-York, June 18, 1862.
J. Sharpe, 100th New-York, June 9, 1862.
G. W. Gilman, 5th New-Hampshire, June 8, 1862.
W. H. Bird, 1st Michigan, May 12, 1862.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 18.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe this forenoon.

A Rebel Dash into Hickman, Ky.

CAIRO, Friday, July 17.

Sixty rebel cavalry made a dash into Hickman on Wednesday night, and robbed all the stores. They stayed until after daylight yesterday, during which time a steamer landed, but was not molested. Our forces now occupy the town.

Death of Maj. Massett.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 16.

Maj. MASSETT arrived from Vicksburgh last evening and died at the officers' hospital, with dysentery, at 9 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Capture of Biffles' Artillery and Trains by Our Forces.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 18.

Col. HATCH has captured the artillery and trains of the command of BIFFLES. BIFFLES' men scattered in every direction, and most of them succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River and joining RHODDY. NEWCOMB retreated toward Trenton.

No considerable bodies of armed men are now north of the line, but small bands of guerrillas are thick and troublesome.

The editor of the Memphis *Argus*, while out on business at Union Depot, was conscripted by the rebel RICHARDSON. He asked five days to prepare himself, which was granted, and at the last accounts he was making fast time for Memphis.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 15th, received here by mail, says:

"Parties from Helena, Ark., represent that Gen. BLUNT has captured Little Rock, with a large number of prisoners."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of names for the draft will be completed here on Monday. Twenty thousand of the first class and seven thousand of the second class are enrolled. Except in a very few instances, the enrolling officers have met with no trouble; and in no case has any personal violence been attempted. It is thought that only two regiments will be called for from this District.

GEN. WARREN.

Brig.-Gen. G. K. WARREN, Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac, is universally praised for his rare skill, energy and activity, in the arduous duties pertaining to his position during the late campaign. If it be true that he is to be promoted to a Major-Generalship, it will be no more than a deserved tribute to his merits.

GEN. ALLEN.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ALLEN is announced as senior Quartermaster of the Department of the Northwest, Missouri and Tennessee.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of examining surgeons:

Dr. LOUIS W. TASQUELLE, at St. John's, Mich.
Dr. SAMUEL W. VANCE, Connersville, Ind.
Dr. JAMES M. UNDERWOOD, Abington, Mass.

PROMOTIONS.

Major W. PAINTER, of the regular army, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the First Army Corps, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was appointed upon the request of the late Gen REYNOLDS, indorsed by Gens. HOOKER and INGALLS.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster HORACE M. HARRIMAN has been detached from the mortar flotilla, and is awaiting orders.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Seven hundred and fifty rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac. Twenty-eight officers are included among the number.

GOLD AND SILVER IN NEW-MEXICO.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from JOHN A. CLARK, Esq., Surveyor-General of New-Mexico. The letter is dated Santa Fé, June 18:

"Intelligence reached here a few days since from the Gila River that a company of miners, under JOSEPH WALKER, the old mountaineer, have discovered gold fields and silver mines of exceeding richness and great extent, in the western part of this district. This intelligence is deemed of such importance by the Governor of this Territory and other Federal officers that, in order that the people abroad may not be deceived, and that the Government may have the earliest and most authentic information concerning these discoveries, I have been advised and strongly urged to visit the scene of the reported discoveries, ascertain the facts concerning them, and report the same at the earliest day practicable."

GEN. GILLMORE'S APPOINTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 16.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 218.—By direction of the President of the United States, Brig.-Gen. QUINCY A. GILLMORE is appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, in place of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, relieved, to date from June 12, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday, made the following decision:

Where a married woman has an estate in the hands of a trustee who holds for her separate use, she is the proper person to make the return to the Assistant Assessor; and although her income, added to that of her husband, may exceed the sum of $10,000, neither her income nor that of her husband is subject to the five per cent. tax, unless one of them should exceed that sum. Each income is to be separately taxed, in the same manner as if it belonged to persons in nowise connected. But an allowance, however, of $600 can be made to husband and wife. They may elect as to the income on which that allowance shall be made.

THE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 216.—I. All able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, have been honorably discharged, and can pass the examination required by the Mustering Regulations of the United States, may be enlisted in any regiment they choose, new or old; and, when mustered into the United States service, will be entitled to all the benefits provided by General Orders No. 191, for recruiting "Veteran Volunteers."

A regiment, battalion, or company, shall bear the title of "Veteran" only in case at least one half its numbers, at the time of muster into United States service, are "Veteran Volunteers."

II. The benefits provided by General Orders, No. 191, for Veteran Volunteers, will be extended to men who reënlisted prior to the promulgation of that order, provided they have fulfilled the conditions therein set forth.

By order of the Secretary of War.
————, Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. Grant.

At a torchlight procession in Belleville, Illinois, last week, one of the transparencies contained the following:

Major-General U. S. Grant.
Unconditional Surrender Grant.
Uncle Sam Grant.
United States Grant.
Unparalleled Success Grant.
Unabridged Seizure Grant.
Union-Saver Grant.
Undeniably Superior Grant.
Unflinching Surmounter Grant.
Undaunted Soldier Grant.
Understanding Secession Grant.
Use Sambo Grant.
Unshackle Slave Grant.
Ultimate Subjugation Grant.
Uncommon Smart Grant.
Unequaled Smasher Grant.
Utterly Solid Grant.
Utmost Safety Grant.
Unrivaled System Grant.
Unexceptionable Scientific Grant.
Undertake Sure Grant.
Unbounded Spunk Grant.
Universal Sanative Grant.
Unadulterated Saltpetre Grant.
Uniform Succeeder Grant.
Undisputed Sagacity Grant.
Unabated Siege Grant.
Unbending Superexcellence Grant.
Unexampled Skill Grant.
Undoubtedly Spunky Grant.
Usually Sober Grant.
Unprecedented Sardine Grant.
Go in, U. S.—I see it now!
HEMINGER, SEN.

From Philadelphia.

THE POLICE—GEN. CADWALLADER.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

A company of Philadelphia police, sent to Harrisburgh during the late emergency, returned home this morning. They were escorted through the streets by the whole body of our police, fully armed as a military regiment. Their evolutions proved an acquaintance with military tactics that will increase their efficiency in any emergency.

Gen. GEORGE CADWALLADER has assumed command of the military forces of this city and vicinity. Brig.-Gen. WM. D. WHIPPLE is appointed Chief of Staff.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Definite Information of Lee's Whereabouts.

Gen. Gregg's Command Temporarily Cut Off.

A Gallant Charge Made and the Enemy Beaten.

Seven Hundred Prisoners at Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18.

A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says that a few shots were heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Vestal's or Gregory's Gap, resulting, it is believed, from small parties reconnoitering those places, and being dispersed by our cavalry and light batteries.

Several Paymasters have arrived, and the officers and troops attached to Gen. MEADE'S headquarters are receiving pay up to the 1st of July.

No definite information can be obtained of the movements of Gen. LEE.

About 700 prisoners arrived at headquarters on Thursday night. More have been forwarded by other routes.

A non-commissioned officer who arrived in Washington to-day says that on Thursday Gen. GREGG crossed at Falling Waters, and was cut off at Shepardstown for six hours from communication with our army.

Gen. GREGG, however, finally relieved himself, according to the same authority, by a gallant charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of prisoners, three stand of colors and four pieces of artillery.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action—light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BREWER.—On Saturday, July 18, GEORGE B., youngest son of Walter and Elizabeth Brewer, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family, and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday morning, July 18, MARY ANN, wife of Freeman Campbell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, R. H. Goff, No. 223 West 31th st.

CURR.—On Saturday, July 18, WILLIAM CURR, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Broadway, between 67th and 68th sts., on Monday, July 20, at 2 o'clock.

ELMENDORF.—In Kingston, on Sunday, May 24, after a short but severe illness, NICHOLAS ELMENDORF.

HOUGH.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday, July 15, of chronic diarrhœa, OLIVER HOUGH, of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, son of Martha H. and the late Oliver Hough, of Philadelphia, aged 22 years.

HOWELL.—Killed at Gettysburgh, on Wednesday, July 1, Rev. HORATIO S. HOWELL, Chaplain of the 90th Pennsylvania Regiment, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 17 South-st., Newark, on Sunday, July 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MACMULLEN.—In Nyack on Saturday, July 18, CLARA WALDO, daughter of John and Alice F. McMullen, aged 4 months.

MACKINTOSH.—At sea, on the passage from Hong Kong to San Francisco, on Monday, June 2, W. O. D. MACKINTOSH, of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of John E. and Louisa W. Moore, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Divine Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Douglass-st., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

PHILIPS.—On Saturday, April 18, 1863, CHARLOTTE DIMON, infant daughter of William H. and Susan E. Philips.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STEWART.—On Friday, July 17, Mrs. AGNES N. STEWART, in the 93d year of her age

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, July 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mr. George Kingsland, Jr., Union, N. J. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SHULTS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 18, WILLIAM A., son of James H and Catherine J. Shults, aged 6 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12½ o'clock this afternoon, July 19, from the residence of his parents, No. 194 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

what are the bad habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 385.—July 18, 1863.

2, 3, 65, 54, 19, 43, 72, 75, 29, 60, 70, 71, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 386.—July 18, 1863.

32, 53, 29, 47, 18, 39, 6, 5, 26, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis. Mo.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS, IN August, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway; can obtain good situations in offices, stores or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Two private desks vacant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHENEUM.—THE CONCLUDING SERVICES at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., previous to the Summer vacation, will be held SUNDAY. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach at 10½ A. M. A Sunday School concert at 3½ P. M., of a most interesting character. Singing by the Sunday School vocalists, of duets, solos, &c., under the direction of Mr. Waters. Services at 7½, on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. Speaking by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Joseph Hoxie, and other eminent men. The singing will be of the finest order. Public worship will be resumed at the Atheneum on the first Sunday in September.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Course of Sunday evening sermons by ministers of different denominations. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the Methodist Church, will deliver the Tenth sermon of the course next SUNDAY EVENING, July 19, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning by Rev. A. McGLASHAN, and other services as usual. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

SOUTH 5TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (NEAR 5th-st.,) Williamsburgh.—Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-York, will address the Juvenile Missionary Society of this Church on SUNDAY, 19th instant., at 3½ o'clock P. M. He will exhibit a variety of relics illustrative of Bible scenes, and give an interesting account of his observations in Eastern countries. The children and the public generally are cordially invited to be present.

HOWARD MISSION.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the ill health of Rev. W. C. VAN METER, whose labors have worn him down, and who is compelled to leave the City for the Summer, this Mission will be closed until the 7th of September.

Rev. Mr. HUGHES will be at the Mission daily from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., to attend to any business connected with it.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Morning subject—*Children in Heaven*. Evening subject—*Neutrality an Impossibility*. Sunday School at 9 o'clock and 2½. Lecture Tuesday evening, by the Pastor.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. R. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening and prayer meeting on Friday evening. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING discourse will be *The Religion for the Hour*. Sabbath School meets at 9 o'clock in the Morning.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on Wednesday evening at same place. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 8 o'clock, the Afternoon being for deaf mutes. SUNDAY Rev. F. DUTON EAGAN will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector of St. Alban's Church, will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET corner of Waverley-place. Rev. W. T. SABINE, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—NEAR CORNER of 14th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. Dr. J. B. HAGANY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. W. LORD in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 86 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truths are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will proclaim the word of prophecy in relation to present and impending events, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and all true friends of the coming Saviour invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 443 Broadway.—Subject SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, by Rev. C. C. Goss—*Jesus Beheld the City and Wept over it*. Singing by the Sunday School Harmonics. Strangers, young men and everybody welcome.

REV. S. B. BILL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Northwest Church, 50th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, July 19, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., will preach at 4 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. No Evening Service.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park,) Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, every Sunday. Subject, July 19—*What should be the Terms of Peace?* To commence at 3 P. M. Platform free to all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

MILITARY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COL. JAMES HUESTEN, OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. V., FORMERLY SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, charged with making arrangements for the funeral ceremonies to be observed in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of the gallant Col. JAMES HUESTEN, Eighty-second regiment, N. Y. V., have decided upon the following:

The remains of the deceased soldier will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, 18th inst., until 2 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 19th inst., in order that those of our citizens desirous of viewing the remains may have an opportunity of doing so.

The funeral procession, which will depart from in front of the City Hall precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be in the following order:

Military Escort.
HEARSE.
The following gentlemen have been selected to act as PALL-BEARERS:

Brig.-Gen. T. F. Meagher,	Daniel Moran,
Adjutant John McKeon,	Joseph Soria,
Capt. John Kennedy,	Michael Goodwin,
Sheriff James Lynch,	Stephen P. Russel,
Andrew L. Byrne,	Ex-Sheriff John Kelly,
John Boyle,	Patrick O. Carey,

Immediate Relatives of the Deceased.
Officers of the Regular Army.
Officers of the First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Officers of the Volunteer Army.
Officers and Members of Enterprise Lodge No. 38, I. O. of O. F.
Officers and Members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 486, F. and A. M., without Regalia
The Mayor and Common Council, in carriages, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.
Citizens generally.

The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings will be displayed at half-mast during the day, and the owners and lessees of public and private buildings, and the owners and masters of shipping in the harbor are requested to display their flags half-mast from sunrise until sunset during the day.

The procession will form in front of the City Hall, will pass out the west gate of the Park and proceed up Broadway to 8th-st., through 8th-st to the 3d-av. to 10th st., to the ferry at the foot of said 10th st.; thence to Calvary Cemetery, the place of interment.

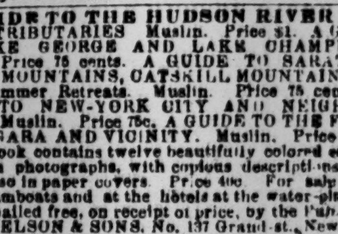
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JOHN McCONNELL,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what effects unhappy marriages have upon health, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin, Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 71 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 12 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to
H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$7,894,663 31
Due from Banks and Bankers		334,354 43
Due from Directors of the Bank	$178,000	
Due from Brokers	860,000	
Real Estate		300,000 00
Specie		1,189,891 93
Cash items, viz.: Checks, &c., in Exchanges		1,094,509 88
Stocks		9,225,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Legal Tender Notes		869,285 00
Expense Account		24,606 34
Total		$20,921,710 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$9,490,000 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975	
Less Notes on hand	270	1,705 00
Profits		1,031,759 37
Due to Banks and Foreign Bankers		3,315,410 09
Due Depositors, on demand		7,034,342 07
Amount due, not included above, viz.: Unpaid dividends		18,494 36
Total		$20,921,710 89

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 17th day of July, 1863.

THOS. P. OKIE, Notary Public.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

JUNE 20, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, HAMILTON FISH, FERDINAND SUYDAM, Committee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office. WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.

Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.

Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.

Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.

Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, in sums from £1 to £1,000. Money remitted to all parts of Europe; remittances insured for delivery by weekly steamers. NICHOLAS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st. Gold coin, Bank of England notes, bought and sold.

$6,000 WANTED ON FOUR HOUSES and lots in Brooklyn. Property recently cost $14,000. Apply to Dr. WALLER, No. 131 Franklin-st., New-York. Agents need not apply.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON property worth $350,000 as collateral security. Principals only need apply. Address J. O., Box No. 1,563 Post-office.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.

H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered,) G. R., office *Journal of Commerce.*

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 3—second floor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ABR'M F. LEA, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDES V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1. *The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.* Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. FULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION— No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever,* being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of *Florida,* I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20, At 12 o'clock M., at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS, 140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman PETER MITCHELL, Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE, Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Councilman WM. JOYCE, Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER, Councilman JOHN McCONNELL, Councilman ALEX. BRANDON, Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1863.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE COMMON COUNCIL has passed a resolution, which has become a law, increasing the pay of laborers employed by the Corporation, to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, that hereafter, and from the date of said resolution, the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department will receive the above-named amount. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,800 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	85
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents. SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 25.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON. No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel STEAMSHIP EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander.

In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	July 25
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Aug. 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock, and will leave at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN.

None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 24th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW steamboat SILAS O. PIERCE and others; also barges adapted expressly for excursions. Any grove secured that parties may desire. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON and HUGUENOT. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—BY MAIL, A CERTIFICATE OF ONE hundred shares Illinois Central Railroad Scrip, $90, No. 2,343, to Hinchcliffe Hinchcliffe. Transfer stopped. BALLIN & SANDER.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 520 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry at 6:30, 8:30, 11, 2, 4, 5:30 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5 and 6½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning: leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. G. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—In a private family, for a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, not far from depot. Address A. F. W., Box No. 3,717 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, a suite of family rooms will be vacant in the Summit House on July 20. This location possesses all the attraction of pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, hunting, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, near churches, schools, telegraph station, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. References—E. V. Haughwout, Esq., corner Broadway and Broome-st.; L. A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway; J. F. Clapp, Esq., No. 37 South-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-house in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS in a private dwelling may be secured by early application at SEMMONS', No. 669½ Broadway, under Lafarge House, between 10 and 11 A. M.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

3,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ⅜ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 23d-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS. The manager has great satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the DENIER BROTHERS, Tight Rope Dancers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists. JOHN DENIER performs the wonderful feat of walking the tight-rope from the stage to the gallery with a boy on his back, besides a variety of other EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF DARING.

They will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

As will also SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, the best band of NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS, in the country.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening, A LIVING OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, TWO LIVING TIGER CATS, TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS, The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," GROY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other here?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6⅔, 7 and 7⅓ octave.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, an assistant book-keeper: a middle-aged man, conversant with European currencies, preferred. Address, with particulars, (salary required, &c.,) Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a good German or Englishman to act as coachman and to make himself generally useful: to one of experience, well recommended, a desirable place may be had. Address J. R. P., Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SCOTCHMAN WHO understands farming generally. He must be a good driver and milker and understand the care of cattle. Apply to C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING House, 15 to 18 years of age, and well recommended; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant. Box No. 339 New-York P. O.

WANTED—A WRAPPER WRITER AT THIS Office. Apply at the subscription desk.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor. No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY NEAR Broadway and Canal-st., or will take in part payment a country place or farm. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED house, out-buildings, and 18 acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees; location healthy, and hourly communication with the City by railroad. Situation, New Jersey, 18 miles from New-York. Price $15,000. Three-fifths may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 75 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM and mill-seat in Pennsylvania for sale, or will exchange for City property. This property is eight miles from railroad communicating with New-York City, and considered very desirable. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises on the corner of Monroe-st. and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist,* No. 41 Park-row.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 18, 1863.

$3,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, Com.	103½	
$5,000	U.S. 6s, '74, Co...	97⅜	
1,000	do....	97⅛	
1,000	Treas. 7.3-10's, ex	97⅛	
	Notes	Fx.Exc.	107⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr, C.N	99	
$5,000	Treas. St. 6s, '70...	64⅜	
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	70¼	
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	87½	
1,000	E. 2d M.B.ex.'70	114	
1,000	O. & Miss. R.C....	31	
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs....	112	
$5,000	Ch. & N.W. 2d M..	64	
$5,000	do.....	b30	64½
1,000	Chic. & R.I.R. Bs.	100	
$5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105⅝	
6,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104⅜	
8,000	P., Ft.W. & C. 2d.	101	
30	Bank of Commerce	103	
5	Commonwealth B'k	102	
28	Tradesmen's Bank..	103	
50	Mich. Cen. R.....		109½
$50	do.....		109⅝
150	Canton Co.....	29	
50	do.....	29⅝	
100	do.....	29⅜	
500	Cumb. Coal, Prf....	34½	
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co....	37	
200	Am. Coal Co.....	70	
200	Pacific M. S. Co...	341	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	s3.	129
50	do.....	b10	120
100	do.....		120
350	Erie R.....		97⅝
200	do.....		97⅝
100	do.....	s30	97⅜
300	do.....	s15	97⅜
100	do.....	s10	97⅜
5	do.....		98
300	Erie R. Pref.....	b3	93½
100	do.....	b10.	104
10	do.....		104½
50	Hudson R. R.....	c.	175
250	do.....	c	171
150	do.....	s10	158
50	do.....		169
3300	Reading R.....		110
400	do.....		109⅜
500	do.....	b30.	110¼
100	do.....	s15.	109⅜
100	do.....	s30	109⅜
100	do.....	s60	110
300	Harlem R.....		110¾
1100	do.....		110
200	do.....		109⅜
300	do.....		109⅜
400	do.....		110

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold...	s3.	123¼
100	Cum. Coal.....	s10.	24¾
200	Bucks Co. Lead..	s10	1¾
100	do.....		1¾
100	Pacific Mail.....	s3	240
50	do.....	b3.	240
650	N. Y. Cen. R.....		119⅜
50	do.....	c.	119⅞
100	do.....	b3	119⅜
500	Erie Railway.....		97⅜
100	do.....	s10	97⅜
100	do.....	s3	97⅜
100	do.....	b10	98
200	do.....	b3	97⅜
150	do.....	c	97⅜
400	do.....		97⅜
100	do.....	b4	97⅜
700	do.....		98
50	Hudson R.....	s3	168
200	do.....		170
350	do.....	c	171
100	P., Ft. W. & C....		71¾
100	do.....	b10	71⅞
3000	Gal. & Chic R.....		98
100	do.....		98¼
200	Harlem R.....		110¾
3500	do.....		110⅜
500	do.....	s3	110⅜
100	do.....		110
400	do.....	s10	110⅜
2200	do.....		110⅜
300	do.....	s10.	110⅜
1500	do.....	b3.	111
300	M. S. & N. Ind.....		81¾
500	do.....		81¾
100	do.....	b10	81⅜
200	do.....	b3	81¾
300	do.....	s3	81⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	b3	109⅜
100	do.....		109⅜
400	Clev. & Pitts.....		93¾
200	do.....	b3	93¾
200	do.....		93⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R....		115
100	do.....		114¾
200	do.....		114¾
200	do.....	b10.	115
200	do.....		115
200	do.....	s10	115
500	Chi. & R. Is.....		99¾
300	do.....	b3	99¾
100	do.....	s10	99¾

SATURDAY, July 18—P. M.

There was a further decline of 2 ₱ cent. in Gold Coin, and 2@3 ₱ cent. in Exchange to-day. This course of the market, after the previous heavy fall, was somewhat sudden and to many parties unexpected. The accumulation of Gold in the City on speculation and for safe keeping for account of out of town Banks, was partially relieved by the export demand at the reduced premiums down to 130@126 ₱ cent., and the Gold itself shipped for Europe and the West Indies, to-day and on Wednesday, to the total of $2,190,781. Notwithstanding which, a panic appeared to come over other holders and speculators for the rise after the sailing of the steamers at noon, so that sales were precipitated down to 123 @122¾ ₱ cent.; the market subsequently recovering to 123¾@¾, and again relapsing to 123¼ ₱ cent., at which it left off at 4 o'clock. Exchange on London fell to 135@136 ₱ cent. Some of the Baltimore Banks were sellers of Exchange on London yesterday to the extent of $200,000 or $250,000.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Board to-day, as customary through the hot months on Saturday. The market was not so firm at the Board as yesterday; but subsequently on the Street the demand for the speculative shares was generally firm again, and at 4 o'clock prices were about as follows, compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin.....	125¼	123¾
U.S. 6s, 1881.....	106¾	106¾
N. Y. Central	120¾	119¾
Erie.....	97¾	97⅞
Erie Preferred..	103⅝	104
Hudson.....	175	170
Pacific Mail.....	244	240
Harlem.....	111	110
Canton.....	29	28⅝
Prairie du Chien	60	58
Treas. Cer., new	99	99
Harlem Pref.....	106	106
Mich. Central...	110	110
Mich. Southern..	84¾	81¾
Mich Guarant'd	113	112
Illinois Central.	110	110
Pittsburgh.....	94	93¾
Fort Wayne.....	71¾	71¾
Rock Island.....	99¾	99¾
Northwest.....	33⅜	34
Galena.....	98	97¾
Reading.....	110¾	110

The supply of Money was easy to the Brokers to-day, and the prevailing rate 6 ₱ cent. The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the 5.20 years Stock amount to $696,700, of which $298,650 was through the Loan Agent, and $398,050 by subscription direct. There was also deposited $236,500 on 5 ₱ cent. interest.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts. $2,955,966 18, including for Customs $262,050; payments, $2,427,259 18; balance, $23,754,876 83.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'.....	109	Hanover.....	94
Union.....	110	Metropolitan.....	111
America.....	123	East River.....	97
Tradesmen's.....	108	Importers'& Traders'	110
Commerce.....	102¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.....	104	A. & T. H. 2ds pref....	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc....	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.....	102	Chic. & N W.S F.....	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 64.....	102	Chi. & N.W. 1sts, 2d ser.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	64
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.	124	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	75
Erie R. seconds, '70.....	114	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	102
Erie thirds, '83.....	103½	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	92
Erie fourths, '80,.....	105	Gal. & Chic. firsts.....	102
Erie fifths, '88,.....	103	Chi. & R. Island 1sts ..	104
Hud. R. firsts, '69....	116	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	106⅜
Hud. R. seconds s.f. '85	117	N. Jersey Cen. firsts..	106
Harlem firsts, '66, '73..	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	104⅜
Mich. Cen., '69 '72.....	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds..	101
Mich. C. New 1st m. '82.	119	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3ds..	80
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts .	115	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	80
Illinois Central '75.....	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	56
Al. & T. H. firsts.....	100		

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide water during the second week in July, by the New-York State Canals, in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862.....	85,100	909,000	773,000	—
1863.....	46,200	655,600	228,700	4,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to July 14 inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862.....	361,700	9,649,100	5,671,100	419,700
1863.....	491,700	7,090,900	9,167,100	59,900

The following telegram has been handed us for publication:

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

The following telegram has been received from WM. J. MCALPINE, Esq., Vice-President, dated Cincinnati, July 14, 1863:

"Our regular passenger trains are running to-day. Freights will commence on Thursday, 16th. But little damage was done by the rebels, except the destruction of Loughery bridge, for which we had a new one on hand, framed."

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS IN PHILADELPHIA.—A further hearing in the case of Messrs. MOORE, O'NEIL and BENEDICT took place yesterday morning before Commissioner SMITH. The arguments of counsel relative to the waiving of any further hearing before this tribunal, and the holding of the prisoners to answer a charge of high treason, occupied the entire session.

District-Attorney COFFEY stated that there were three charges against the defendants:

First—That of violating the act of Congress of 1861, relating to the revealing of Goverment movements.

Second—Holding correspondence with the enemy.

Third—That of high treason, the last of which is not a bailable offence.

The Commissioner, in speaking of the charge of high treason, stated that his mind was not clear on the subject; he did not feel satisfied that the charge could be sustained; he suggested that each of the defendants should answer for himself, whether he wished further evidence to be offered, and the case to go on at the present time.

O'NEIL said he was in the hands of his counsel, Mr. VANDYKE, to which Mr. VANDYKE replied that his waiver was still continued. He still insisted on this point being acted on. Mr. COFFEY stated he thought he could convince the Marshal that there was evidence sufficient to hold the parties for high treason.

He continued at some length to advance arguments to prove his position.

Mr. VANDYKE still insisted on his waiver being granted. He said the case went off on Wednesday, the day previous, on the plea of hearing arguments for bail.

The Commissioner said he had not made up his mind fully, and could not listen to bail until he had heard all the evidence in the case; the District Attorney, Mr. COFFEY, might have further evidence to offer, and he therefore protested against a waiver being offered, which would imply that he had made up his mind.

Mr. VANDYKE, at this point, said that his clients waived any further hearing. They were then committed to answer the charge of high treason before the next term of the United States Court.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, July 17.*

THE CAPTURED BATTLE-FLAGS.

Gen. Meade Sends them to Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit thirty-one battle-flags, captured from the enemy in the recent battle at Gettysburgh. Several other flags were captured on that occasion, but those sent embrace all thus far sent in by corps commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington.

Gen. BARKSDALE'S sword was given in my charge to bring with the above flags.
ED. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1863.

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, at the hands of Col. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General, of thirty-one flags, and one officer's sword, a part of the trophies won by your army at the battle of Gettysburgh.

These proofs of the heroic bravery and good conduct through which such brilliant and substantial results have been won to the country, will be carefully preserved as objects of the highest interest.

A list is herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, U. S. Vols., Commanding Army Potomac.

BATTLE FLAGS CAPTURED AT GETTYSBURGH, JULY 3, 1863.

1st Virginia infantry—captured by 82d New-York volunteers.

3d Virginia infantry—no statement of capture.

7th Virginia infantry—captured by 82d New-York volunteers.

8th Virginia infantry—captured by private PIAM HAINES, Co. "E," 16th Vermont volunteers.

9th Virginia infantry—statement of capture not legible.

14th Virginia infantry—statement of capture not legible.

18th Virginia infantry—no statement of capture.

28th Virginia infantry—no statement of capture.

38th Virginia infantry—captured by Co. "G," 8th Ohio volunteers, 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d corps.

53d Virginia infantry—no statement of capture.

56th Virginia infantry—no statement of capture.

57th Virginia infantry—statement of capture not legible.

Battle Flag, Virginia infantry—no statement of capture.

7th North Carolina—no statement of capture.

22d North Carolina—captured by 42d —— volunteers, 2d division, 2d corps.

23d North Carolina—captured by 2d division, 1st corps.

34th North Carolina—captured by Co. G, 8th Ohio volunteers, 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps.

15th Georgia—captured by Sergeant J. B. THOMPSON, Co. G, 1-4 rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve corps.

48th Georgia—no statement of capture.

13th Alabama—captured by Co. C, 1st Delaware volunteers.

2d Florida regiment—captured by Serg. CHARLES D. BRINK, color-bearer, Co. "K," 16th Vermont volunteers.

2d Mississippi regiment—captured, with the entire regiment, by the 6th Wisconsin, kept for two days by Serg. EVANS, while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Battle Flag, (State number not given)—captured by Corp. NAVARIS, 39th regiment New-York volunteers.

Battle Flag, (State number not given)—captured by —— DORE, Co. "D."

Battle Flag, (State number not given)—captured by 12th New-Jersey volunteers.

Battle Flag, (State number not given)—on blue field, the words "*dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*," reverse side, a female, with wreath, and the words, "a crown for the brave," captured by 66th regiment New-York volunteers, Col. ABEL GODDARD, 3d brigade, 2d division, 12th army corps.

Battle Flag, (State number not given)—captured by First Sergt. MAGGI, 38th New-York Volunteers.

Battle Flag, (State number not given)—captured by Capt. M. BROWN, Jr., Co. A, 126th New-York Volunteers.

Battle Flag, (State number not given)—captured by 60th New-York Volunteers.

Battle Flag, (State number not given) captured by 12th New-Jersey Volunteers.

Captured at Hanover.

Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK—Battle Flag.

FROM CORINTH.

A Bold Raid by Roddy.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
CORINTH, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

This morning the pickets east of Corinth were enlivened by the sound of musketry about daylight, a short distance in their front, on the Farmington Road. It proved to be nothing less than an attack by eleven full companies of RODDY'S cavalry, upon the corral for convalescent horses and mules, which is on the west of the last line of works thrown up by POPE'S right, in the advance on Corinth. I do not think it is more than three-fourths of a mile from our present picket line. It was guarded by one company of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, numbering 36 men, under Capt. LOOMIS.

The attack was made just at daylight—the little picket post, which was almost in camp, was captured after a slight resistance. The men in camp, however, were aroused and made quite a sharp resistance until they were completely surrounded, when some of them took to a dense undergrowth and swamp near by, and escaped. The Captain and twenty of his men were captured.

The rebels then, in great haste, drove off the entire lot of broken down horses and mules, numbering five or six hundred. A sorry drove they were—a medley of sick, lame, halt and blind—which I think, upon inspection, RODDY will be unwilling to feed for their value.

The rebels left two killed, Lieut. B. WEBB and private MYERS, of RODDY'S cavalry. One of their Surgeons remained with Lieut. WEBB, who was not instantly killed. He says their force was eleven full companies. He stated also that the killing of Lieut. MARSHALL, Thirty-ninth Iowa, on the 4th, was by a party sent out for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the corral and position of the guard.

Our loss was none killed and one slightly wounded.

Capt. LOOMIS' wife, who came from Iowa, two weeks, to visit her husband, was present at the fight. It was in front of the house where she was staying—that of a citizen who has remained at his post during the operations of the last year, whose name is Box. It was of course an occasion of considerable fright to her, and the capture of her husband was an unceremonious leave-taking.

A Serenade to Mrs. Gen. Grant.

SPEECH BY GEN. STRONG.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 14.

Last evening Mrs. Gen. GRANT, who is stopping at the Planters' House, preparatory to a visit to her husband at Vicksburgh, whither she goes this evening, was the recipient of a serenade improvised by a few of the admirers of the hero of fifteen well fought battles—a General who has yet to taste of the adversities of defeat.

About half-past ten o'clock, FRANK BEER'S brass band broke the stillness of the evening by a splendidly executed *chapel* from Schiller, which was followed by a medley of National airs. The crowd, which numbered several hundred, gave three cheers for the hero of Vicksburgh, and another three for his inestimable wife. Mrs. GRANT and daughter, accompanied by Gen. STRONG, made her appearance at the window, modestly bowing her grateful acknowledgments to the crowd without. Repeated calls were made for a speech from Gen. STRONG, who, after some hesitation, said:

GENTLEMEN: I am requested by Mrs. GRANT to express her acknowledgments for the honor you have done her on this occasion. I know well that in tendering her thanks I express your sentiments when I say the compliment, through her to him, her noble husband, is one merited by a brave and great man, who has made his name forever honored and immortal in the history of America's illustrious patriots living and dead.

Mrs. GRANT does not desire in the testimonial you have offered, that you should forget the brave and gallant officers and soldiers who have so largely assisted in bringing about the glorious result which has recently caused the big heart of our nation to leap with joy. She asks you also to stop and drop a pensive tear over the graves of the noble dead who have fallen in the struggle that you and I and all of us might enjoy the fruits of their patriotic devotion to a country second to none on earth. We trust to-night that Fort Hudson has yielded to the brave BANKS, and that the Mississippi forever will be under the control of our glorious country. To-morrow, too, we may hear that ROSECRANS has made the name and army of BRAGG a by-word—the scorn and derision of all loyal men.

Mrs. GRANT is now on her way to join her husband, who, since the commencement of the war, has not asked for one day's absence. He has not found time to be sick. With those remarks she bids you good night, and begs that you accept her thousand thanks.

Gen. CASS was next called upon, but laboring under a serious indisposition begged to be excused from making any extended remarks. He said that he had come back from the battle-field with the proud thought that the Mississippi River was about being opened to our commerce, and feeling a renewed love for the whole country—for every part thereof.

The band then struck up a number of patriotic airs, and, after indulging in humorous remarks among themselves, the crowd quietly dispersed, with three times three cheers for Gen. GRANT and his lady, as also three rousing cheers for our redeemed country.

Vicksburgh After the Surrender.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.
VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The military government of this city is now pretty well established. Major-Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, of the Seventeenth army corps, commands the Military District of Vicksburgh, which includes the city, its fortifications, and such troops as may be in and immediately around it. Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN commands the post proper, with Lieut.-Col. WILSON as Provost-Marshal, and Capt. FRANK C. GILLETTE as Assistant Provost-Marshal. The manner in which the city will be governed in relation to trade and traffic is set forth in the following order just issued by Gen. LOGAN:

HEADQUARTERS POST, VICKSBURGH, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—For the better government of the City of Vicksburgh, the following orders will be rigidly enforced:

All Department orders, and particularly the orders regulating and prohibiting trade south of Memphis, will be strictly observed. No liquors or other merchandise of any kind will be permitted to land at the levee, or brought within the line of the fortifications, with the exception of sanitary stores, and such sutlers' stores as are allowed by orders from the War Department.

Provisions from adjacent plantations may be brought inside the lines, under such restrictions as shall be hereafter imposed. By order of

Maj.-Gen. JNO. A. LOGAN, Com'd'g Post.

Vicksburgh is to be hereafter, as the rebels made it, a military post—nothing more. Commercial non-intercourse with the loyal North will mark its history during the rebellion. Their experiment of establishing and permitting trade and traffic in a rebel city was well and thoroughly tested at Memphis. Between the Jews and the rebel citizens of that pestilent city, it became a grand depot of smugglers. All kinds of goods and medicines, and even ammunition, were furnished the rebel army, and fortunes were made in the contraband trade. None of that business can be carried on here. The rules are strict, and the mailed hand of an earnest General will enforce them.

I believe I stated in a previous letter that immediately upon the surrender, Gen. SHERMAN commenced moving his army to attack JOHNSTON. The details of the pursuit have not yet come to hand. It is, however, known that JOHNSTON was informed of the fall of Vicksburgh very soon after it was known to SHERMAN, and that he at once commenced a retreat. SHERMAN followed, and a number of encounters have been had. Near Bridgeport a severe battle took place, in which both parties suffered—the rebels heavily. SHERMAN has been sending prisoners in every day. Two hundred arrived last night and early this morning. One hundred and sixty others came in to Gen. GRANT.

I have been over the lines of rebel fortifications. Both the Union works (water batteries as they are called) and those on the heights commanding the river are of the most formidable character, constructed in accordance with the rules of military art and armed with the best description of guns. There are no guns on the river line smaller than eight-inch. The fortifications of the rear line are splendid works, admirably located in natural military positions. Such a line was never before attacked by the Federal army.

We captured 200 pieces of artillery, 27,000 stand small arms, 13,000,000 rations of salt, 150,000 pounds of sugar, and 40,000 pounds of bacon, reserved as rations for the force with which PEMBERTON intended to break out.

The rebel Commissaries, day before yesterday, drew from our subsistence department rations for 32,542 men and officers, and officers' servants. I have a curosity to see how many prisoners the paroles will show.

THE RIOT IN TROY.

Destruction of the Material in the Times Office.

From the Troy Whig, July 16.

The excitement in respect to the draft, intensified by the riotous proceedings in New-York City, the drafting commenced on Tuesday for this Congressional District, and rumors of military preparations for suppressing any violent resistance to the conscription, culminated yesterday in a riotous demonstration that involved the destruction, to a large extent, of the materials of the *Times* establishment.

The affair grew out of a procession that was formed at the Nail Factory about nine o'clock in the morning, having music and bearing the "Stars and Stripes." The procession was composed of mechanics, mainly employed at the iron establishments of the Ward. On proceeding up, the mechanics and laborers of the Ninth and Eighth Wards were notified to quit work. Many of them joined the procession, and others suspended labor; many factories and stores closing as the demonstration approached the centre and upper portions of the city.

On passing Washington-square, the number in line was some five or six hundred. This number was constantly increased on the route, which extended up town as far as Mount Olympus in the Tenth Ward, where, after enlisting such as could be induced to join them, they turned the head of their column southward. On their way up, they rung the bell of St. Peter's Church, which caused the alarm of fire at about 12 o'clock. No damage was done to property of individuals until after the crowd had passed on their return the Troy House. The numbers at this point amounted to some two or three thousand.

On reaching the corner of First and River streets, the head of the column crossed over in the direction of the *Times* office, and threatened violence to that establishment. EX-Mayors GAITSWOLD and MCCONIHE, and many other prominent citizens—in the absence of the Mayor from the city—consultated with the rioters, urging the crowd to withdraw.

Regardless of this, the doors of the *Times* office were crushed in—a number of persons entered the building, and in a few moments the material of the establishment was being thrown from the windows of the different stories. Everything within reach was destroyed, excepting the presses and engine, which were too substantial to be easily removed or materially injured.

This having been accomplished, the excitement appeared to begin to subside—the main object of the rioters appeared to have been accomplished—they had made a demonstration of anti-*conscription* strength before which all ordinary police means were powerless, and had sacked the *Times* office.

The *Whig* office appeared for a time in peril, but no concerted demonstration was made against it. The danger was its proximity to the *Times* establishment, against which the vengeance of the crowd was mainly directed.

The riotous portion of the crowd now gradually dispersed—falling off in groups to different sections of the city. At different times the Telegraph office, the Provost-Marshal's office, the residence of MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, &c., were threatened, but the expostulations of influential parties prevented violence in those directions.

The Liberty-street Presbyterian Church (colored) was saved from destruction by the prompt interference of Rev. Messrs. HAVERMANS and MCDONOUGH. The last named gentleman took a position in front of the building, and knocked down one of the leaders of the mob. Other citizens also aided in saving the edifice.

Rev. Mr. HAVERMANS addressed the mob from the *Whig* office, but with little effect, as the noise of the falling *debris* from the *Times* office rendered his remarks inaudible.

So far as we have heard, no personal violence was committed, and no person seriously injured, although several pistol shots were heard, and many of the rioters were armed with furnace hammers and iron bars.

Affairs in Tennessee.

LETTER FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

In a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Nashville, July 13, Parson BROWNLOW says:

"Our State Convention was well attended, not less than two hundred members being present, and hailing from more than forty counties. We had harmony and talent in the convention, and called upon the Governor to issue writs of election, so as to convene a loyal Legislature at as early a day as practicable. We are getting the rebels out of Middle and West Tennessee, and as soon as we can expel them from East Tennessee, we shall rebuild the fabric of civil society, drive from power and place all rebel villains and demagogues, and restore law and order.

So far as the rebellion is concerned, it is thought to be on its last legs. You are doing a good job for the rebels in Pennsylvania. GRANT has ruined them in the South, and ROSECRANS is on middle ground, driving them into Georgia. There never was such a chase on earth as our army had after BRAGG's rebel forces. They fled in every direction, in wild confusion, and more terror-stricken than if the devil had been after them. They left guns, side-arms, blankets, hats, caps, canteens, knapsaks, haversacks, horses, wagons, saddles, cooking utensils, and everything they possessed, strewn along the road and in the woods. They took to the bushes in wild confusion, and panic-stricken; hundreds plunged into Duck River, and hundreds were drowned. Fifty rebels have been picked out of one hole in Duck River, near Shelbyville.

The tyrant and beast, BRAGG, went in advance of his demoralized army, to prepare quarters and rations for them. The retreat was conducted by the *Right Reverend Maj.-Gen Bishop* LEONIDAS POLK, who, with his prayer book in one hand, and a bottle of liquor in the other, and eyes lifted toward heaven, asked the blessing of God upon his *rations*, and that of DAVIS upon his army! But on they went, and they are going yet! They have crossed the Tennessee river, and destroyed the great bridge at Bridgeport. If they make any stand at all, my opinion is, it will not be this side of Atlanta. There they will be reinforced by Joe JOHNSTON and the remnant of LEE's army.

Thousands of BRAGG's men have deserted—some taking to the mountains of Middle Tennessee, and some coming into our lines, giving themselves up, and going into our ranks. Two of our regiments recruited *fifty* of them in one day last week, among whom is Lieut. RUNDE, a son of the old East Tennessee Congressman. I have conversed with young RUNDE, for he was once an apprentice to the printing business in my office in Knoxville. He tells me there are 16,000 of BRAGG's army disposed to desert, and resolved not to leave Tennessee. On the retreat, they placed all the Tennessee conscripts in front, and drove them before the Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi troops. RUNDE was a conscript, caught in the attempt to bring a company into Kentucky, some eight months ago.

Last night, between the hours of 9 and 10, an attempt was made to assassinate Dr. PETERS, the man who killed VAN DORN. Dr. PETERS is boarding at the same house I am, and I was in conversation with him, Mr. MAYNARD and others, on a long portico in front of our rooms, from tea-time until we dispersed to go to bed. My room is on the floor above his, and I distinctly heard the crack of the pistol. He had gone to bed, and the assassin fired at his head, through the window, from the portico, missing his head but a few inches. The miscreant made his escape, and is evidently in the employ of VAN DORN's friends, or of that villainous trio who composed his Staff, and who published a false card, concealing facts and expressing falsehoods in all that relates to that affair. The hope is, by the death of Dr. PETERS, to prevent the publication of the facts in the case, and of such *documents* as he holds, in the handwriting of VAN DORN. Had they murdered the Doctor they would have failed in this, for he has deposited with a friend the documents, sealed up, requesting their publication in the event he is assassinated.

The great question with us is, when will East Tennessee be redeemed? It will astonish my friends in the loyal States when I tell them, as I now do, that East Tennessee has *twenty thousand* men in the Federal army, and twenty thousand more ready to join them when they are furnished with arms, and released from the caves in the mountains and the jails in the South. Neither Massachusetts nor Vermont is more loyal to this Government than is East Tennessee—glorious East Tennessee. May her Union citizens live forever! And may her hills, valleys and streams live in song and in history, when Old Time is dead and gone. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE FLORIDA COAST.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works.

From the Washington Republican, July 16.

The following report was received to-day by the Secretary of the Navy from Acting Admiral BAILEY, commanding East Gulf Squadron:

The boats of the *Somerset* were sent to reconnoitre the precise location of some extensive salt works, which had been in operation since the commencement of the rebellion near Alligator Bay.

The duty was well performed by Acting Master THOMAS CHATFIELD, and on the information gained, Lieut.-Commander CROSSMAN determined to attempt the destruction of these salt works.

For this purpose the *Somerset* was brought within 1,100 yards of the shore, and within range of the works. The woods were shelled, and the boats, with 65 seamen and marines, were sent on shore, together with a party from the Engineers' division, armed with sledge-hammers to break the salt boilers—all under the immediate command of Acting Master CHATFIELD.

Those armed with muskets were deployed as skirmishers, in the rear of the settlements, to protect the working party; who, in their turn, performed the duty intrusted to them in a thorough manner.

Four district stations were demolished, 65 salt-kettles destroyed, more than 200 bushels of salt scattered over the sand, and about 30 huts and houses, with all their appurtenances for constructing and repairing the works, burnt to the ground.

Lieut.-Commander CROSSMAN compliments Acting Master CHATFIELD upon the officer-like ability displayed in the management of his small-arm men; owing to which, and to the previous and effective shelling of the works, no resistance was attempted by the enemy.

Information, however, was brought that some cavalry were *en route* for the place; but the work was handsomely accomplished before their arrival, and our force was withdrawn without the loss of a single man.

Lieut.-Commander CROSSMAN also confirms the report received directly from Lieut. Commander GEO. W. MORRIS, of the steamer *Port Royal*, and indirectly from several other sources, of the disaster to the rebel gun-boat *Chattahoochee*.

Her boiler exploded, killing and disabling all on board but eighteen. Among the killed were four officers. This vessel is sunk and shattered, past the possibility of recovering and making further use of her.

Destruction of the Confederate Iron-clad Chattahoochee.

Correspondence of the New-Haven Palladium.

U. S. GUNBOAT PORT ROYAL,
HARBOR OF APALACHICOLA, June 26, 1863.

Some ten days ago we received two deserters from the late Confederate steamer *Chattahoochee*, who made their escape to us, bringing the following glad tidings:

"On the 27th of May, at 12 M., the *Chattahoochee* was blown up, her boiler exploding. At this time she was lying at anchor at Bluntstown Bar, steam up, and ready to run back to the town of Chattahoochee, from which place she came the day previous. The men were at dinner, when suddenly up she blew, killing eighteen men instantly, and badly wounding twelve—five of whom have since 'slipped their wind'—and slightly wounding a number. She sunk the same afternoon, in fifteen feet of water, and the report is she will be raised. Among the killed were three engineers, a midshipman, a purser's clerk and the pilot. The cause of the explosion was, the chief engineer (since dead) was heard to say, 'that the water was out of the boiler, and the donkey engine was just started to fill it when the accident occurred.' The steamer *Wm. H. Young* came down to the wreck from up the river, took the dead to Chattahoochee, where they were interred, and carried the wounded to Columbus. She also came and took the battery off the wreck, which was taken to Columbus. These men appear to be tired of Confederate rule, so they took to the bush, and after making Tom Cox's traverse to the sea beach, they seized a canoe and drew a bee-line for the blockaders. The construction of the iron-clads at Columbus is progressing very slowly.

The *Circassian*, on her trip from Key West to this place, on the 15th inst., took a schooner loaded with cotton.

Our Recent Victories.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

From the Nashville Dispatch, July 9.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS transmitted the following cheering telegram to his Excellency Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON yesterday. It may be taken as the strongest confirmation needed of the great and brilliant victory achieved by the indomitable GRANT:

TULLAHOMA, July 7.

Gov. Andrew Johnson:

I have the pleasure to tell you that the Secretary of War telegraphs they have official information of the surrender of Vicksburgh to Gen. GRANT on the 4th of July.

On the 1st, 2d and 3d of July LEE's army was beaten in battle.

On the 2d of July, BRAGG left this, his last stronghold in Middle Tennessee, and on the 4th the rear of his infantry was over the Cumberland Mountains.

We may thank God and congratulate ourselves that the ides of July were auspicious for freedom and for our army—that we have accomplished a great work without bloodshed, and were prevented only by the unprecedented rains from giving the *coup de grace* to BRAGG's army.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

The Cotton Question.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE has written the following letter to Mr. BLOW, of St. Louis:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th of June, together with memorials of the Union Merchants' Exchange of the City of St. Louis, and of many respected merchants and manufacturers of the city, have received that attention which was due both to the personal and representative character of the signers.

It was a source of gratification to me that the wishes of the Union Merchants' Exchange, in respect to the semi-monthly sales of abandoned or captured cotton of St. Louis, had been anticipated by the immediate countermand, so soon as the intelligence of them reached me, of all orders contemplating a transfer of those sales to Cincinnati. The fact that this was done before the wishes of the business men of St. Louis had been communicated to me in any form, will be received, I trust, as sufficiently clear proof that no interest of St. Louis, which can be at all affected by my action, will ever be willingly affected otherwise than beneficially.

The other subject presented by the memorials, namely: The regulation of trade with insurrectionary districts, or points from which supplies could easily be forwarded to the insurgents, is one of more difficulty. The plan of intercourse proposed by the signers is certainly entitled to great consideration, and I have been much impressed by the force of the arguments urged in support of it. The proposition, in substance, is, that the shipment of all articles not absolutely prohibited should be freely allowed, and that the supervision necessary to prevent supplies to rebels should be exercised at the place of delivery instead of the place of shipment.

This plan would be more convenient to the officers of the Government than that now followed; but I am not satisfied that all regulation which is to prevent illegal intercourse with insurrectionary districts, and the furnishing of supplies to the rebel enemies of the

THE LATE RIOT.

Another Quiet Day in the Metropolis.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

ARRIVAL OF MORE MILITARY.

DOINGS OF THE POLICE.

What the Soldiers in the Army Think of the Outbreak.

More Incidents of the Riot---Additional Killed and Wounded.

Yesterday, like the day before, was a day of quiet in the City, and in addition to the quietness there was a general feeling of security and an absence of all apprehensions of further disturbance which did not exist on Friday. This was owing not merely to the increased and ample preparations of the authorities for crushing out any further riotous demonstrations, but in a still greater degree to the universally expressed determination of the people themselves that this thing had got to stop—at once and forever. Everybody was occupied throughout the day in discussing the features of the horrid demon which, for four days of the week, had stalked through our streets, and the feeling was unanimous that he must never be permitted to show his front again. The conversations which one heard in the streets and places of public resort, betrayed everywhere the most astonishing reaction in the popular mind upon those questions which are alleged by the apologists of the mob to have furnished a pretext for their crimes. Hundreds of men who have heretofore been opposed to the draft, and hoped that it might be avoided, if it could be done in a legal and peaceful manner, are now strongest in favor of the measure, and demand that the law shall be enforced at all hazards. Nor is the change of feeling with regard to the negro question less decided. The preaching of a hundred men like GARRISON and PHILIPS, continued through a life time, could not have wrought such change of sentiment toward the blacks, such expression of sympathy in their behalf, and such utter detestation of the demagogues who, for the last six months, have been doing their utmost to excite the passions and prejudices of the mob against them, as has been produced by the demon-like atrocities that have been perpetrated upon these unoffending people by the rabble of this City since Sunday last. It would be strange, indeed, if the causes which have produced this change in public feeling did not also create in the minds of some a desire for revenge. That such has been the result, any one whose business or curiosity has led him to mingle with the promiscuous gatherings in our streets during the last two days must have been convinced. It is to be hoped that no renewal of the outrages of the mob will give occasion for this spirit to manifest itself. Its peaceful and appropriate vent will be found in the ballot-box and at the polls, and judging from the sentiments expressed by the masses of our law-abiding citizens, there is where it will show its power.

THE MILITARY.

TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

The Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G. arrived from Harrisburgh yesterday. This regiment took an active part in meeting the rebel invaders in Pennsylvania, and did good service in following up the rebels through Maryland.

The Eighth New-York militia regiment also arrived yesterday. The Eighth and the Seventy-first regiments proceeded up the Cumberland Valley together, and were the first to occupy Chambersburgh after the rebels had withdrawn.

Battery C, Fifth U. S. artillery, Lieut. H. H. BALDWIN commanding, came in at an early hour yesterday morning. The battery consists of six 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and was ordered here from the Army of the Potomac, by the Secretary of War, for especial service. If the emergency demands it, other batteries will be forwarded to this point.

Other New-York regiments—including the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh —were expected to arrive last evening or to-day, their term of service in Pennsylvania having nearly expired.

TROOPS RELIEVED OF DUTY.

In accordance with the annexed order by Gen. WOOL, some of the Government troops which have been detailed for temporary service in this City are directed to return to their respective posts:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 114.—Brig.-Gen. CANBY, commanding the City and defences of New-York, will direct the marines and sailors furnished by Admiral PAULDING to aid in suppressing the riot, to return to the Brooklyn Navy-yard and report to the Admiral.

He will also direct the return of the troops detailed from Governor's Island for temporary duty in this City to return to their post, and relieve the company from West Point, which will return to that station and report to the Superintendent.

The troops belonging to Forts Hamilton, Lafayette, Richmond, Wood and Schuyler, will likewise be relieved from duty in this City, and return to their respective posts.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assist.-Adj.-General.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX arrived yesterday and proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he consulted with Gen. WOOL, Gen. CANBY and Gov. SEYMOUR. It is now believed that the measures have been taken to immediately and successfully crush all further demonstrations of the rioters.

ON GUARD.

Detachments and companies of various regiments are still posted in the most dangerously infected districts. When it has become apparent that their services are no longer required they will be relieved of duty, and not till then.

GEN. BROWN'S ORDERS ON RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

The following is a correct copy of the orders issued by Gen. BROWN on being relieved from office by Gen. CANBY. The orders as published in some papers of yesterday differed in some respects from the original:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

ORDERS—In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the United States troops in the City and Harbor of New-York.

In parting from the troops of his command in the Harbor, he desires to express his sense of their uniformly good and soldierly conduct, and he cannot separate from those of his immediate command in the City, without his testimony of their bravery, discipline, and soldierly deportment.

Engaged, night and day, in constant conflict with the mob, they have, in some fifteen or twenty severe contests—in most of them outnumbered more than ten to one —many of the mob being armed—whipped and effectually dispersed them; and have been *uniformly successful*.

In not a single instance has assistance been required by the police, when it has not been promptly rendered; and all property, public and private, which has been put under their protection, has been perfectly and efficiently protected, and, with pride, he desires to record that, in this City, surrounded by grog shops, but one single instance of drunkenness has fallen under his observation.

To Lieut.-Col. JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, his able and efficient Adjutant-General, he tenders thanks for his untiring assistance.

Having, during the present insurrection, been in immediate and constant coöperation with it, he desires the privilege of expressing his unbounded admiration of the Police Department of this City. Never, in civil or military life, has he seen such untiring devotion and such efficient service.

To President ACTON, and to Commissioner BERGEN, he offers his thanks for their courtesy to him, and their kindness to his command.

(Signed) HARVEY BROWN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

STATE ARSENAL, Cor. 35th-st. and 7th-av.
HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGT. N. Y. S. N. G.

All members of this Command will report at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, as soon as possible, in full uniform. The regiment being on duty at this post every member is now required to appear immediately.

By order JOHN MISSING, Lieut.-Col.-Com.
J. C. RODRIGUEZ, Adjutant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to express my thanks for the kindness and good feeling exhibited toward the sailors and marines composing this battalion, by the merchants of this City in whose vicinity they have been quartered for the last week.

Our thanks are due particularly to Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART, Messrs. CLAFLIN & MELLEN, and Messrs. HARRIS & DAYTON.

The many little articles that have been contributed by these gentlemen in order that the men might be made comfortable, have been most gratefully appreciated, not only by the men, but by the officers.

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD W. MEADE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval Battalion, No. 45 Worth-st.

HONORS TO THE LATE LIEUT. BROWN.

ARMORY OF CO. K, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.N.G.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

At a special meeting of the above Company, held at the Armory, Friday, July 17, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company is again called on to mourn the loss of another comrade in arms, Lieut. MILNOR BROWN, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, who fell while nobly fighting for his county at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3, 1863.

Therefore Resolved, That in this dispensation of Providence we deeply deplore the death of the gallant soldier, the upright, manly friend and gentleman; who, by his conduct, while with us, won the affection and esteem of all his comrades.

Resolved: That we respectfully tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss of son and brother, which they have hereby suffered.

Resolved, That the Armory of the Company be draped in mourning, and an appropriate tablet erected to his memory; also, that the members wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

CHARLES L. BOGERT,
RENE V. MILHAN,
E. H. LACOMBE,
CHAS. A. MACY, Jr., Sec'y.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh regiment N. Y. N. G. arrived in town last evening. The Thirty-seventh lost two killed and fifteen wounded at the skirmish on Sporting Hill, near Harrisburgh, and in the bombardment of Carlisle. They now report ready for duty in support of law and order. Col. CHAS. ROOME, now in command, has proved himself a most gallant soldier. The remnant of the Thirty-seventh in this City, under command of Lieut.-Col. ASHLEY, have been ready for service throughout, and have done their full share in suppressing the riots. Lieut.-Col. ASHLEY has endeavored to get volunteers, and to that effect advertised. Even now they will be received at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment, Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, commanding, was hurried off toward the seat of war about the 1st of July. The men whom it was compelled to leave behind have been coming in in squads, and its numbers have been greatly enlarged since it entered camp. It has had much active service in guard and escort duty to the thousands of rebel prisoners which have been sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Annapolis and elsewhere, and at the exposed points upon the rivers and railroads, and in the city itself, which is still under martial law. Col. CONKLING has made the camp his home, and enforced a rigid discipline, in which he has been seconded by his subordinate officers, many of whom have seen the severest service of the war. Rev. Dr. McLEOD, of this City, is Chaplain to the regiment, and is laboring actively for the spiritual welfare of the men. The Eighty-fourth is one of the permanent regiments of the National Guard, and the thorough drill they are now receiving will contribute much to prepare them for good service at home.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT

arrived at about 9½ o'clock.

WHAT NEW-YORK SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY THINK OF THE RIOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. H. ARTILLERY,
FORT ETHAN ALLEN, Va. July 16, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery, held at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia, on the evening of the 16th day of July, 1863, a Committee was appointed to express the sense of the meeting in view of the sad and deplorable outbreak in New-York City.

The Committee reported as follows:

Whereas, The peace and quiet, as well as the lives and property of good citizens of the City of New-York, have been suddenly jeopardized by a riotous and treasonable spirit, destructive to domestic right and in violation of all law for good order.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the State of New-York, now in the service of the Government, for the suppression of rebellion, we heartily sympathize with those now struggling for the maintenance of law and order, and denounce as traitors all those aiding and abetting, or in any manner giving encouragement to this inhuman and brutal mob.

Resolved, That we left our homes to battle rebellion in the South, and that while we condemn and look with disgust at Southern rebels, we view with far greater condemnation and abhorence Northern traitors, who with mob force are resisting the Conscription law, and would as earnestly battle at the North for the supremacy of law as elsewhere.

Resolved, That while our hearts, in common with the hearts of all loyal citizens, were rejoiced at the news of the recent splendid victories of our armies, we are made to feel keenly the disgrace entailed upon us as representatives of the Empire State, which, if this stain were wiped out, would still be eminently entitled to the proud position in the galaxy of loyal States that it has heretofore held.

Resolved, That we look upon all as traitors who at this time do not come out fully in support of the Government in the putting down of this rebellion.

Voted, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers present, be sent to His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, and to the Hon. G. OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York City.

Signed by
Col. H. H. Hall, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Alcock, Majors U. Doubleday, Thos. L. Sears; Assistant Surgeons A. F. Mudie, W. J. Davis; Chaplain, Wm. H. Carr; Adjutant, Henry J. Kopper; Quartermaster, Daniel Cole; Captain Company B, Chas. Morrison; Captain Company G, E. F. Young; Captain Company F, J. B. Vande Wiele; Captain Company H, Wm. Arthur; Captain Company A, F. Williams; Captain Company E, H. L. Smith; Captain Company D, D. K. S. Jones; Lieutenant Company C, James H. Wood; Lieutenants, A. S. Eddy, U. S. Eddy, E. C. Knower, G. L. Morrison, R. Kennedy, W. H. Burt, G. W. Bemis, J. S. McKeel, D. F. Hamlink, D. D. McPherson, W. C. Edmonston, S. W. Doubleday, A. G. Bradt, G. Chichester, M. I. Nolen, G. H. Warner, J. Walker, H. W. Hayden, W. Barnes, H. Watts, O. L. Dearborn, J. White—all of Fourth New-York Artillery.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ARSENAL.

ALL QUIET—MILITARY CHANGES—REINFORCEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

There has not been a single disturbance in this department since Thursday night, and every indication is that the riotous spirit has been entirely crushed. The Irish citizens are especially decorous in their deportment. The colored population are allowed to transact their business unmolested, but few, as yet, have returned to their work with the white laborers. The presence of the military seems to annoy some of the citizens, who, either through the want of good breeding or common sense, allow themselves to be aggravated at the least infringement upon what they consider their rights as citizens—such as being compelled to "move on" by the picket, or not permitted to pass certain positions. But these instances, we are gratified to state, are growing fewer each day. Perhaps this calm may only be that which precedes the storm, which may break out to-day or to-morrow with greater violence than before. But there is no reason for us to suppose this, and if to-day passes quietly, it is likely the west side of the town will no more be disgraced by such scenes as were enacted there last Monday and Tuesday. If, however, any attempt should be made to-day or during the coming week to revive the mob spirit, the department is fully prepared for it.

It seems the riotous spirit has not only spread among the men but also among the women, and even the *servant* girls have become implicated in it. A few mornings since a fire was discovered in the attic room of one of the finest mansions near the Arsenal, which it was found had been the work of a servant girl, who had been instigated to the deed by a rowdy friend. When the family were at breakfast, she ignited a bed, which was rapidly consumed, and the fire was spreading, when the head of the family (whose "politics" are not of a kind most favorable to the mobocracy) discovered the flames and had them quenched.

A few evenings since, Capt. RYNDERS was supplied with fifty stand of arms, to protect his house. They were given to him in pursuance of a special requisition.

The Invalid Corps, Jersey City, Capt. GRAHAM, were relieved yesterday by the Third cavalry regiment, (dismounted,) Col. POSTLEY, and one company of the Second New-York regiment, under Capt. BRADY. The Invalid Corps have been on duty since Monday last, and have all rendered good service. Lieut. JOHNSON, a Peninsula hero, was complimented by the commanding General for brave conduct in Wednesday's fight. The Corps reported at the City Hall.

Admiral PAULDING sent four gunboats over yesterday morning, and placed them under orders of Maj.-Gen. SANFORD. Two were placed in the North River, and a like number in East River; they ply between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, on either side.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

CONSULTATION OF OFFICIALS THERE.

Mayor OPDYKE, SIMEON DRAPER, Senator MORGAN and MOSES H. GRINNELL, were in consultation with Gen. CANBY at Police Headquarters, for a long time, yesterday. Of course, nothing has transpired relative to their action, but it no doubt related to the perfecting of the military and Police arrangements for the protection of the City against any further ravages of the mob. There is a deeply-rooted determination, not only at Headquarters but throughout the entire length and breadth of the City, among officials of all classes, and also among all respectable citizens, to maintain law and order, and to preserve the lives and property of the people at all hazards, and this feeling is hourly deepening and strengthening.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

There is no way of ascertaining at present the actual number of Police officers who have lost their lives during the first three days of this terrible riot, much less can we learn how many have been injured, but we know the number is large.

This state of ignorance is occasioned by several things, but principally from the fact that, during the week, it has been out of the power of the Captains and Sergeants to make their daily regular returns. The entire force were on duty constantly for nearly three days, and as many nights. The only sleep any of them obtained was when for an hour or so they threw themselves on the floors of their respective Station-houses, with their uniforms on, ready to march at a moment's notice to any part of the City where they might be ordered. The endurance of some of these brave men was truly wonderful. In some of the Precincts there were scores of them, to our knowledge, who had not a wink of sleep from Sunday until Thursday afternoon.

With scarcely one exception they manifested the greatest willingness and alacrity to discharge their whole duty in every emergency. Their bravery and heroism was also beyond all question. Where so many were valorous and heroic, and where it is impossible to name all, it would be invidious to distinguish. We can only say that the grateful thanks of the citizens of this City are due to the Metropolitan Police for the noble and praiseworthy manner in which its members have conducted themselves, and this especially during the first two days of the mob rule, when there were no bayonets nor cannon to back them, and when it was as much as their lives were worth to undertake to stem the fierce tide of the infuriated mob.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT AT HEADQUARTERS.

Chief Detective YOUNG and assistants at Headquarters, where in addition to the regular force and many specials, who have been sworn in, three regiments and several companies have been fed, make the following statement of the material which have been consumed: 2,930 loaves of bread, 1,230 lbs. of ham, 600 lbs. of butter, 1,600 lbs. of beef, 728 lbs. of cheese, 1,200 lbs. of crackers, 5,000 gallons of coffee.

A WALK AROUND THE TOWN.

Our reporter yesterday took a general stroll around the upper portion of the town, on a reconnoitering expedition. Broadway and the Bowery presented an unusually animated appearance. Business appeared brisker, the streets were more frequented, the policemen occupied their old positions on the street corners; the ladies, without whose presence the promenade is ever dull, were there in countless numbers; and the turnout of carriages and other vehicles was far greater than on any previous day during the week.

On the west side of the City everything was quiet and orderly, except in Tenth-avenue, along which for several blocks, were assembled small groups of excited loafers, who discussed the draft in angry terms, declaring their determination to resist it come what may. They were civil enough in their deportment, and their language was couched in mild words, but still it was evident that a riotous spirit still lurked in the breasts of some of them, although they were compelled to smother it. All classes of workmen appeared contented, and did their work quietly and without apparent excitement.

On the eastern side the scene varied as you left Fifth-avenue, the groups of men growing large and more demonstrative as you reached the First-avenue. Here, and in Second-avenue, groups of angry men were gathered on the street corners. The principal topic of conversation was the draft, and many expressed a determination to continue their resistance to it. The men in that neighborhood all appeared much excited, and but for their unity on the subject of the draft they would have had frequent quarrels and fights among themselves, so excited were they with whisky. They appear peaceably disposed toward pedestrians, and make no attempt to concentrate, or to attack individual passers-by, whose presence may be odious to them. They are especially "down on" the reporters; indeed, their antipathy to them equals, if not not exceeds, their animosity of the negro, few of which are seen in this section. The liquor stores are opened and do a very brisk business. The men are principally of Irish birth, although there are some Germans and Englishmen amongst them. Some of them appear tolerably well informed upon the topics of the day, and when spoken to quietly and in a friendly manner, they converse quite rationally. They profess to regard the draft as unnecessary—some contend that it is illegal—quoting the decision of Judge McCUNN.

As a general thing, they affected to condemn the riotous proceedings of the larger portion of the mob. Anything that was not done in the name of the draft they were not willing to indorse. They do not appear to appreciate so much of the good advice given them by the Archbishop as they should; they liked the address, and have an unbounded respect and love for that distinguished prelate, but still they have not fully concluded to follow his advice *de facto*. Their admiration of Gov. SEYMOUR is neither so great nor so enthusiastic as it was last Fall, notwithstanding he assures them that he is their friend. It is evident that the man who is to be their leader must come out boldly for a forcible resistance to the draft. Those men who have encouraged them to resist it by telling them that it was unconstitutional, and unequal, and oppressive on the poor man, but who desert them when they follow their counsel, they are very suspicious of. To use their own expressive language, "these stump orators and politicians have gone back on us."

SOUND DOCTRINE FROM A WORKINGMAN.

The following sensible appeal from a workingman was extensively circulated in this City yesterday:

TO THE LABORING MEN OF NEW-YORK.

COMRADES: Do you want to pay heavy taxes?

Do you want to suffer loss and ruin?

Do you want to be trampled under foot by ambitious demagogues?

Do you want to have your homes filled with sorrow, and your eyes run over with tears?

If not, then stop and think.

The property destroyed by a riot must be paid for by the City, and in this way every act of disorder, violence and house-burning, is only laying heavier taxes on your own shoulders.

Every disorderly act that is done only calls for greater expenses on the part of the City Government. The United States does not pay the damages, but the City of New-York alone. Of course, all the disturbances, losses and damages only fall upon our own heads!

Comrades, stand by the law! Stand by good order and good sense, and you will find it good policy. If any law is bad, let it be settled by the Courts in a proper form. Do not listen to bad men who are only leading you to your ruin.

The politicians and business men of New-York must stand by the law and Constitution. It is cheaper and better to stand by the law—for when the law is broken, and property destroyed, and lives lost, we all suffer more or less by the injury.

Comrades! In the name of God—in the name of our wives and children—in the name of everything that is dear to us—stop and think!

Stand up as Democratic Workingmen should stand up before the world, and show the traitors of the South, and the friends of tyranny all over the world, that the Workingmen of New-York are able to govern themselves.

Stand by the Union, the Constitution and the Laws! Then peace, freedom and prosperity will be secure to you and to your children after you.

Keep honestly at your work! Give no heed to bad advice. Any man that advises you to break the law is your enemy, and the enemy of your wives and children. These troubles will make the times only the worse for us all. High prices, heavy rents, and heavier taxes.

Comrades! Keep the peace and all will be well.

A DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.
SATURDAY, July 18, 1863.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

THE ROBBERS OF MAYOR OPDYKE'S HOUSE.

Deputy Provost-Marshal WM. M. HENDRICK appeared before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and swore that he saw PETER DOLAN burst in the Mayor's door and take property from the house. Officer G. T. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested the accused, whom Justice KELLY held in default of $,00 bail. Officer TOMPKINS, of the Fifteenth, arrested JOHN FITZPATRICK, who is alleged to have harangued and urged on the mad crowd on the same occasion. This prisoner was likewise committed by Justice KELLY.

ONE OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES ARRESTED.

EDWARD RILEY was arrested by Officer RILEY, of the Twenty-first.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM—ALLEGED THIEF CAUGHT.

JOHN EVERETT was arrested by Officer MAHER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and taken before Justice KELLY, by whom he was required to answer a charge of having stolen twelve bedsteads, one quilt, and twelve pairs of socks, from the Colored Half-Orphan Asylum. Messrs. JOHN EVERETT and GARRETT D. BRAISTED gave $400 bail for his appearance at a higher Court.

STOLEN FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION.

CHARLES STEWART and FRANCIS DUFFY were arrested for having in their possession wagons, books and a coat, all of which were stolen from the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station at the time when that edifice was destroyed. Officer WARNER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, took them before Justice KELLY, and they were committed.

THE NUMBER OF KILLED.

There can be no doubt but that the number of those who have already died from the effects of the riots is much greater than has been reported. Whether the dead have been spirited away by their friends, or whether the City Inspector's office has been imposed upon by some of the many quacks of this City, is not definitely known. It may not be understood by all that there are but two legitimate ways whereby a body can be removed from the City for burial. One is by means of a permit, which is granted by the City Inspector on a certificate signed by a practical physician, to the effect that he attended deceased during his or her last illness, and specifying the disease which produced death. In all cases of sudden death, however, the Coroner must hold an inquest, and his certificate is necessary to enable the body to be taken from the City.

We do not say that the City Inspector has been guilty of negligence in the matter, but we throw out the suggestion for the purpose of calling attention to the importance of having an inquest held in each case.

COL. JARDINE.—Col. JARDINE, who was wounded in Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, while at the head of his command, is improving, and hopes soon to be able to resume his command.

MORE OF THE KILLED.

INQUESTS UPON SIXTY-SIX OF THE DEAD.

Yesterday was another busy day with the Coroners. Their energies have been taxed to the utmost during the week just closed. In addition to the great number of cases of an ordinary nature which always occur in New York at this season of the year, they have held inquests upon the bodies of nearly seventy victims of the riot. Sixty-six of these have been returned to their office, No. 4 Centre-street. From the papers in these cases we have obtained the following interesting facts. It must be recollected that these are not all the inquests which have been held. Owing to the great amount of labor, the Coroners have been unable to make out their returns further than those above referred to.

The following is a synopsis:

Whites	62	Colored	4
Total			66

NATIVITY.

Ireland	44	England	1
Germany	8	Denmark	1
United States	8	Unknown	4
Total			66

Of these, six were boys between the ages of 6 and 12 years who were shot by the soldiery in the riot in Second-avenue at the time of the great conflagration there. They were engaged in throwing stones, brickbats and other missiles at the police and military, and also in breaking the windows and plundering the armory and other buildings, which were burned to the ground. Two boys were also killed by shots fired by the soldiers in Thirty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue. They had been in each instance ordered by the officers in command to desist, and retire to their homes as speedily as possible. They were also advised by citizens that the military must necessarily fire upon the ringleaders to disperse the mob; but to all these warnings and orders they gave no heed, and the natural consequence was they paid for their temerity with their lives.

Among the list there are the names of four Irish women. Two of them were killed almost instantly at the riot in Seventh avenue, near Thirty-first-street. One, named MARY COCHERON, was shot through the heart by a ball from a Seventh regiment rifle. The facts of the case, as shown by the evidence upon the inquest, held by Coroner RANNEY yesterday, are briefly these: The Seventh regiment were marching up the avenue with orders to disperse the crowd. Several buildings, which had been fired by the mob, were burning in the immediate vicinity, and word came that the torch was about to be applied to others. The rioters had just been strongly reinforced, and all of them were making threats of vengeance deep and loud against the military and police.

When the Seventh were opposite the residence of this deceased woman, her husband stood in the door and fired several pistol shots into their ranks; the wife meantime, standing beside him, throwing paving-stones, and urging her husband and others of that abandoned class to do their best to kill them. It was not, however, until one or two of the soldiers had been struck by the missiles that the order was given to fire upon the house. When the volley was fired, nineteen bullets pierced the door of the building, shattering it almost to fragments. The cowardly husband abandoned his wife, ran into his room and secreted himself. The wife was almost instantly killed.

The list also includes two or three small children, who were shot accidentally, as it is supposed, in consequence of the soldiers having fired over the heads of the rioters in the street, simply as an act of mercy. These children were in the upper stories, and, of course, were entirely without blame or imprudence.

With the exception of three other cases, where the shots were either fired at random, or where they took effect on the upper floor of houses, those who were shot, and who comprise by far the greater portion, were stalwart men, fighting in the streets against the soldiers and police at the time they met their deaths.

Five men were burned to death in the armory at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Their bodies were in such a disfigured condition as not to be recognizable, and no clue has yet been obtained by the Coroners as to their names or residences. Any information which these officials are able to give to the friends and relatives of missing persons, may be obtained by calling upon their gentlemanly clerk at the office in Centre-street.

As we observed above, there have been as yet but four inquests returned upon the bodies of colored persons killed in the riot. Quite a number of others are known to have lost their lives, but where their remains are, no one seems to know. Some of them were doubtless burned, until there was nothing left upon which a Coroner's Jury could sit. We have just learned that the bodies of two colored boys were found late last night in the water near Pier No. 7, North River, in a horribly mutilated condition.

THE WOUNDED AT BELLEVUE.

The following cases, in addition to those published in yesterday's TIMES, have been reported at Bellevue Hospital:

AUSTIN BULGER, 36 years, machinist, No. 309 East Thirty-fourth-street, gunshot wound in the left arm.

ELLEN CLYNE, 28 years, domestic, No. 496 First-avenue, severely injured on the head in Thirty-fourth-street.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, 25 years, laborer, No. 326 First-avenue, gunshot wound in breast and left shoulder, severe. Received in Thirty-fourth-street.

FRANCIS McLARKEY, 50 years, laborer, No. 185 West Forty-first-street, gunshot wound in left hand.

RELIEF OF COLORED PEOPLE.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

A preliminary meeting of merchants was held at McCULLOUGH's salesroom at 1 P. M. yesterday for the purpose of devising some means of relief for the colored population of New York and Brooklyn. JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., was called to the chair, and CHARLES E. BEEBE appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. D. McKENZIE, Esq., a committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for calling a general meeting of the merchants at 2 P. M. to-morrow, at which resolutions will be offered, and subscription lists opened to a fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of those unfortunate victims of the merciless mob which has recently ruled the City.

Messrs. Benjamin B. Sherman, Geo. C. Collins, John D. McKenzie, Wm. A. Booth and A. F. Ockershausen, were appointed said Committee. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

The Meeting will be held at 2 P. M. to-morrow, at McCULLOUGH's salerooms, corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIREMEN AND THE DRAFT.

The firemen labor under the impression that they should be exempted from the draft, in consequence of the demand for their services at home in protecting the property of citizens from the dangers of fire. A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Western District Department was held in the office of the Chief Engineer last night, in relation to the matter. There was a full attendance. Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, the Chief Engineer, presided. He stated that the Fire Departments of New-York and the Eastern District of Brooklyn had appointed Committees to call upon Gov. SEYMOUR, with the object of ascertaining his views as to the liability of firemen, and to urge him to use his influence in securing their exemption, as a body, from the operations of the forthcoming draft. After an interchange of sentiment, Mr. N. L. PETTIT moved that a Committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with the Committees representing the other Departments. Mr. WM. B. BURRELL expressed the opinion that the Government had taken the matter under its our control, and that Governor SEYMOUR had no authority to act in relation thereto. He thought it advisable to apply to the President or to the War Department. Some further remarks were made by other gentlemen, and the motion was carried unanimously. The Chairman named as the Committee, Mr. NICHOLAS L. PETTIT of Engine No. 20; J. PRYER RORKE, of Engine No. 14; FRANCIS McGRATH, of Hook and Ladder No. 24; DENNIS McNAMARA, of Engine No. 5, and JOHN CAMPBELL, of Hose No. 6. The Chief Engineer was added to the Committee and the meeting adjourned.

THE SACKING OF BROOKS BRO.'S CLOTHING STORE.

On Thursday last several persons were arrested on this side of Catharine Ferry, on suspicion of being participants in the robbery of BROOKS BROTHERS' Clothing establishment, in New-York. Each one had a bundle of some sort of clothing, with which they were trying to escape. They were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday afternoon for examination, Mr. JACOB J. POST, foreman of the establishment, appearing as complaining witness. The first one arraigned, was RICHARD C. BALLENSHAY. He had in his possession, when arrested, 62 collars, 7 pairs of drawers, 7 silk handkerchiefs, a coat, vest, a pair of pantaloons, valued at $30. The articles were fully identified, and the accused was committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny. ELLEN ARCHER was next called up. There was found in her possession the material for two coats, worth $15. The stuff was identified, and she was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. A small boy, named ANTHONY SMITH, was arrested with a box of collars in his possession—also identified—but in consequence of his youth he was discharged. THOMAS SMITH, (no relation to the boy,) when arrested, had five vests in his possession. He claimed them as his own property, and Mr. POST failing to identify them, he was discharged.

THE BROOKLYN MILITIA.

The regiments from Brooklyn, comprising the Fifth brigade, Gen. P. S. CROOKE, and the Eleventh brigade, Gen. JESSE C. SMITH, are hourly expected home. Some of the officers have already arrived. Having served the term for which they were enlisted, and their services being no longer required in Pennsylvania, they were ordered to return on the 15th inst. They were then at Boonsboro, Md. They were delayed at Frederick for want of transportation, but were at last accounts on the way North.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Christian Lady's View of the Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have the heartfelt thanks of many readers for your manly and humane advocacy of the oppressed and unoffending colored people during the past week. Oppressed not only on account of their color, but hated by the rioters for their Christian principles. Many of Christ's hidden ones have been suffering terribly during this reign of terror. Said a humble Christian colored man, who, with his wife and little family, were seated in a darkened room to escape observation—"What have we poor colored people done that we should be hunted down like wild beasts?" Among the valuables they had gathered up to save from destruction was a neatly bound Bible and hymn book. Can we permit such people to be butchered and cut in pieces by the infuriated demons who have filled us with such terror during the past week? They do not beg alms from us; they only ask work, and will serve us faithfully. Let us, then, give them employment and encouragement, and thus endeavor to bind up the broken-hearted and suffering ones.

The writer was passing down the Sixth-avenue on Monday afternoon, and hearing that the colored orphans had just been turned into the street by a mob, who had possession of the building, took a position on the street near the northern dormitory, and had an opportunity of observing the proceedings of the mob. The work of destruction had just commenced; a large crowd of Irishwomen and children ran madly up and down under the windows, catching the bedding and clothing of the orphans and carrying them off as fast as the men and boys inside could throw the articles out to them. Bundles of bedding, and the clothing of the orphans, tied up in sheets and coverlets, passed quickly through the crowd. The drunken rioters seemed perfectly infuriated, and pushed every one right and left as they hurried off with their plunder. In this manner trunks filled with clothing, baskets filled with crockery ware and other valuables, rolls of carpeting and furniture of every description were hurried off by old and young, as fast as they could clutch them. Irishmen brought axes, and broke down the wooden fences in the rear of the building, and cut them up in convenient lengths for the children to carry off. Some pigs in the rear seemed to create quite a sensation among the thieves, as they could not be handled so easily as the rest of their plunder, and there was a general scramble among them to obtain a fat porker for their own use. During all this time not an effort was made by any of the bystanders—and there were many who were mere lookers on—to stop the work of destruction. A fire-engine was there, and could have put out the fire at once, but was not allowed to play upon it. A crowd of women uttered exclamations of delight at the work of destruction, declaring that "it served the naygurs right." They were not going to allow "naygurs" to be up on "Fifth-avenue, right forninst their Orphan Asylum," and more of the same sort. The writer, on making a remark that these poor orphans were not responsible for the color their Maker had given them, received an instant check, and an individual said, "You had better clear out, if you don't want to be torn in pieces." A woman might well blush for her sex during those dreadful scenes.

AMERICAN.

Col. Winslow's Men.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the above date I noticed the "interesting account by one of Col. WINSLOW's men" of the fight in Nineteenth-street and First-avenue. It is by far the best account I have read; but I wish to correct a very important error, which may do great injustice to the majority of the men who manned the howitzers in said fight. The account states that "two howitzers, manned by inexperienced men, accompanied us."

Now, I was one of the *inexperienced* men, a citizen without uniform, and there was at most, two more to both howitzers, but the rest were all experienced and well-tried army officers who had been in some of the most desperate fought battles of this war.

The artillery was commanded by Col. JARDINE, late Major of the Ninth New-York volunteers (HAWKINS Zouaves.) A *Captain of artillery* had command of one of the howitzers, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, late Captain in the HAWKINS' Zouaves, had command of the other. The guns were manned mostly by officers of the said Zouaves, who had served their two years' time with the regiment and been in all the battles of the regiment. There was an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, two Captains, one or two Lieutenants, and four or five privates, all of the HAWKINS' Zouaves. Two of these privates were new recruits in uniform, the others were old members. There was three civilians of which, as I said before, I was one.

Does this show that the howitzers were "manned by inexperienced men?" I say, sir, and the majority agree with me, that if it had not been for the skillful manner in which these howitzer, were handled during the fight, we would probably have had, at least, one half of us either killed or wounded. These howitzers protected us and frightened the rioters, especially as they saw that they were manned by men who had *red caps* on. If the howitzers had been "manned by inexperienced men" we would never have brought them out of the fight—they would have been captured from us.

With great respect, I am yours, &c.
GEORGE FREDERICK GLOTZ.

Conscription Queries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A number of loyal merchants feel extremely uneasy about the interpretation of the Conscription Act.

One complains of long-standing physical disability (disease of the eyes), but supposes that he will have to go before the Board of Enrollment to be examined, and may not be allowed to pass on this plea, as an exempt. If he does not pay $300, or furnish a substitute before he thus presents himself *in good faith*, for examination, he is thereafter excluded from either privilege, according to a late order from the Provost-Marshal's office. He considers this decision illegal and unjust.

Others think it illegal and unjust that by paying what the law requires as an equivalent for each substitute ($300,) their exemption should not be made good for as long a period as if they or any substitute furnished by them had been mustered into the service.

Can you ease their minds on these points?

Yours, JEFFERSON.

The "Rich Men"—An Excellent Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Thousands of our wealthier citizens have shown themselves willing to risk their lives in defence of the laws and the peace of the City.

Will they not carry their patriotism a little further, and bind themselves *to serve, if drafted*, without availing themselves of the obnoxious $300 clause?

I, for one, am willing to do so, and will head the list.

WILLIAM-STREET.

Park Vagabonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can any one tell why it is that the authorities allow so many idle vagabonds to hang about the City Hall Park? There are enough there at any time in the day to get up a formidable mob, and many of them are friends of the rioters, as well as rioters themselves, and would do mischief if possible. The Parks ought to be kept clear of these loafers. They are many of them rebel spies.

Yours, PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The State Exemption Clause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did you ever notice *the $300 exemption clause* in the Act of our last Legislature amending the Militia Act of the previous session? And the same was of course approved by HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Truly yours, G. T. PIERCE.
KINGSTON, Ulster Co., Friday, July 17, 1863.

The Crown Prince of Prussia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was to our greatest surprise that we learned by a late issue of the TIMES that there is so much to be expected and hoped on account of the Crown Prince of Prussia. It is a great mistake. The Prince does not care a straw for the people or their liberty, and his behavior at Grandenz is proof enough that he is as heartless as his father and his uncle, the late King of Prussia. Either he had looked too deep in his champagne glass, or he had some family quarrel, as he spoke at Dantzig. Our country has been deceived too often by the so-called liberalism of its Crown Princes, but the Crown Prince of to-day cannot, does not and will not appear as the hope, the star, the nation is looking at and longing for.

TWO PRUSSIANS.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Havana and Nassau.—F. Williams, New-York; Mrs. Mary L. Corsetter, New-York; Mrs. Osborne, two children and servant, New-York; Benjamin Clark, Liverpool; M. Finn, New-York; R. W. Barrington, London; A. A. Barbot, France; F. Folger, New-York; G. Austin, New-York; P. Betelline, Nassau; E. Betelline, Nassau; L. McAnnally, New-York; C. Mangon, Nassau; W. A. Sledder, New-York; De Bruger Ropes, Holland; T. Williams, Nassau; J. Mitchell, England; Misses Sweetings, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Boutten, London; J. Dumarelly, England; Thomas Young, Nassau; J. B. Smith, Nassau; G. Lesner, New-York; W. J. Hatch, Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinder, Nassau; Alexander Peoples.

JULY 18—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Seymour, Mrs. Annie Thompson, Mrs. Foley and two children, Miss Callahan, Mrs. Guilding, two children and servant, Mrs. G. Malone, M. McCafferty, Wm. Preller, Charles Callier, J. A. D. Hemicairt, Mr. Duprey, Major Green and frind, Jacob Hesiler, Capt. George Lunt, George Sanderson, B. Alelis, wife and two children, P. S. Hammon, John Foley, Rev. J. A. Ryan, W. P. Gastrill, Mathews Murphy, D. L. Rugg, Jos. Tucker, W. A. Murray and son, Mr. Murray, Mr. Crawford, F. Hunter, L. M. Pecontal, Jacob Harpler, Eugene Dupuch, Mr. Withlerecht, T. F. Foulston, mother and sister, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal.—Major D. Lloyd, Capt. S. W. Saxton and lady, Capt. J. N. Thompson, H. N. Clapp, W. L. Fuller, J. H. Merriam, Lieut.-Commander A. Erven, James M. Cook, Capt. Britton, Lieut. Wm. Burns, Jr., Mrs. B. E. Carr, four children and servant, Lieut. Wm. Barrett, Dr. John Peck, B. Smith, Mrs. Peck, Miss Peck, Miss M. Burk, Miss L. Burk, Dr. H. K. Durant, S. S. Rome, Mrs. M. L. Bixler, Mrs. R. H. Powell and child, Mrs. E. Hearn, Mrs. E. G. Conklin, J. H. Langdon, A. W. Shaw, Miss C. Childs, Miss H. Buss, D. W. Farnsworth, G. P. Coleman, D. C. Ross, G. Elliott, A. G. Bram, Lieut. H. Baker, F. M. Johnson, H. P. Fox, B. H. Marvin, W. D. Wood, Lieut. P. Hubbard, John Reply, A. Bonham, Lieut. Gill, Lieut. Lemurtre, Lieut. F. L. Hana, John P. Hoffman, Lieut. P. Leroy, Chaplain Gries, H. S. Dalrymple, Lieut. L. H. Beal, Capt. Hays, Capt. R. Randolph, Lieut. Carlton, Lieut. Randall, G. L. Cook, W. S. Ehnendorf, Miss E. Allen, John Brenan, M. A. Batcheldor, Mrs. A. M. Wiggans, Lieut. John Slottenbeck, X. Sapp.

In steamship Locust Point, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Johnston, E. Johnston, A. C. Wilbur, Lieuts. Sark and Russell, U. S. A., H. T. Dutton, J. Krose, Mrs. J. Krose, C. B. Clark, A. Thessenden, J. E. Davery, Capt. H. Crowell, J. Hedden, E. Gerard, E. Bruland, G. Guenoher, R. Levy, Mrs. M. Dauenheur, E. A. Haronstad, Lieut. E. C. Pomeroy, E. Mathias, Major J. H. Hinman, 111th New-York Volunteers, and 40 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Emelie, from Newbern, N. C. —Mrs. Gen. Foster, Miss Anna Foster and two servants, Mrs. Ilsley, Lieut.-Col. Hoffman, Mrs. Gordon.

In ship Amazon, from London.—Thomas Garner, lady, sister and servant, of New-York; Mr. Jasper F. Cropsey, lady, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Crosswaller and daughter, of London.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 44	Sun sets	7 27	Moon sets	9 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 54	Gov. Island	10 45	Hell Gate	12 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Douro, Leach, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamers Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Salvor, Mott, Washington, James Hand.

Ships Bansher, (Br.) Hayden, Matamoras, J. & N Smith & Co.; Ticonderoga, (Br.,) Stoughton, Cadiz, J. G. Dale.

Barks Caroleel, Devereux, Penarth Roads, J. O. Baker; Wyt, (Br.,) Mason, Plymouth, Boyd & Hincken; Young Nova Scotian, (Br.,) Bogart, Cow Bay, P. I. Nevius & Son; G. S. Hunt, Stafford, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Nidus, (Br.,) Smith, Baltimore, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Campanero, (Br.,) Rutherford, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit.

Brigs Lauraetta, Smith, Pembroke, Me., Miller & Houghton; Lotus, Johnson, St. Johns, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; E. Bigelow, (Br.,) Holmes, Trinidad, D. R. De Wolff; Allandale, (Br.,) Corbuck, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Ellen, Maston, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Horizon, Steelman, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Adrian, Everett, Bangor, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mexican, Collard, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. P. Ames, Turner, Portsmouth, R. P. Buck & Co.; Planet, Harding, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Governor, Chase, Providence; El Dorado, Cole, Elizabethport; Herald, (Br.,) Hox, St Thomas, Dalzell & Co; Sea Ranger, Hinckley, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; R. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Luisita, Underhill, Key West, Bonner & Brown; Odd Fellow, Gove, Llyn, Jed Frye & Co.; Sarah Jane, Bacon, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Emma Furbush, Boston, Jas. V. Haviland.

Sloops Active, Baker, Providence, L. Kenny; W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans 11th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed at the head of S. W. Pass a Boston bark and brig Alexander Milliken. Left at S. W. Pass schr. Smithsonian, from Mobile Bar. 14th, at 7½ A. M., passed steamer Columbia, hence for New-Orleans.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, John Eldridge Commander, Port Royal, S. C., July 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., with sick and discharged soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Emelie, Ashcroft, Newbern, N. C., 16 inst., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

H. B. M. steam frigate Challenger, Kennedy, Annapolis, Md., 2 ds. She is a screw, 1,500 tons burden, 400 horse power, and carries 300 men.

Ship Resolute, (of Bristol, Eng.,) McGilvery, Shanghai March 2n, passed Anjier April 24, Cape of Good Hope May 25, with teas and silks to Morewood & Co. Had light winds and calms in the South Atlantic.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London and Isle of Wight June 10, with mdse. and 877 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan—all well. Had one birth and one death. June 19, lat. 47 10, lon. 24 40, was in company with ship David Hoadley, Hayden, from Liverpool June 8 for New-York; 28th, lat. 44 30, lon. 35 05, was in company with ship Constantine, Creery, from Liverpool June 11, for New-York. 12th inst., lat. 43 20, lon. 62 30, passed a Prussian bark bound W., with passengers. The A. has had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship La Louisiane, (Fr.,) Lesant, Havre 54 ds., with mdse. and 293 passengers to order. Had two deaths and one birth.

Bark Ocean Skimmer, (of Sunderland,) Wooler, Sunderland 57 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Lat. 44, lon. 4-, passed several icebergs.

Bark Ellingwood, Ellingwood, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Martha, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Cow Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to D. Starr. Had S. W. winds and thick weather the whole passage. June 30, 5 miles south of Beaver Island, passed a U. S. gunboat steering E. S. E., could not make out out her name. 8th inst., lat. 41 10, lon. 66, was boarded by U. S. schr. J. G. Curtis, from Gloucester, 5 ds. out, cruising; when last seen was steering N. N. E.

Brig Ganges, Johnson, New-Orleans 5th inst., and S. W. Pass 6th, with sugar and molasses to Trask & Dearborn. Sld. in co. with bark E. Wright, Jr., and brig Julia, for Philadelphia; also brig Crocus, for Boston. Has been 3 days north of Delaware Lightship, with light winds and calms.

Bark Guinea, (Hamb.,) Bundesen, Amoy March 18, passed Anjier April 1st, with teas to Westwray, Gibbes & Hardcastle. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 26, and had a strong gale from W. N. W. and South.

Brig Josiah Jex, Simpson, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cedar to Heye Bros.

Brig Harvest Queen, (of Bermuda,) Hollis, Matamoras 2d inst., with cotton to Middleton & Co.

Brig Orion, Adams, Waite, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar, etc., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Warner, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Massachusetts, Hunt, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Dragon, Johnson, Santa Cruz via St. Thomas 9 ds., with rum to master.

Schr. Jane and Eliza, Small, Harlem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with lumber to master.

BELOW—4 barks.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans.

Steamships City of Washington, New-York, Corsica.

Ships Adele and Suomi, (Pruss.)

Barks Avonita, Cappi, Gacrielle, P. C. Warwick, Palmyra, Hebe, Augusta.

Brigs Hebe, Abbott, Annie Christiansand.

Schooners A. Kelly, Belle Hall, Onrust, F. French, A. E. Townsend, J. A. Underwood.

Below.

Bark Julia, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.

Bark Guinea, (Hamb.,) Bundesen, Amoy March 17.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Sardinian, before reported ashore at Sandy Hill, W. I., has been floated off and has arrived at the City, and is now on the dry dock.

The ship Samuel Robertson, Mentor, fm New-Bedford for Honolulu, put into Pernambuco 15th ult., with four feet water in the hold, and leaking badly; had been lightered and taken into the harbor for examination.

Spoken, &c.

Formosa—Bremen bark, from Bremen for Melbourne, June 22, lat. 2 01 S., lon. 27 28.

Blanche Moore—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 67 days out, May 19, lat. 31 20, lon. 33 50.

Violet—Br. bark, from Singapore for London, in the Straits of Sunda.

Franklin—ship, of Boston, steering westward, no date, lat. 7 S., lon. 104 E.

Georges—ship, from Whampoa for Demarara, May 15, lat. 26 S., lon. 50 E.

D. L. Oncate—ship, from Akyab for London, May 16, lat. 28 S., lon. 45 E.

Paladin—ship, from Calcutta for London, May 18, lat. 32 14 S., lon. 32 53 E.

Indiana—Br. steamship, under steam, May 28, lat. 32 S., lon. 12 E.

Cyclone—ship, from Shanghai for Liverpool, May 28, lat. 32 S., lon. 12 E.

Hong Kong—Hamburg bark, from Hamburg for Hong Kong, June 20, lat. 3 56 S., lon. 33 10 W.

James Welsh—bark, hence 15 days, for Belize, Hond., 9th inst., lat. 26 N., lon. 80.

Heiress—bark, fm. Minititlan for New-York, 14th inst., lat. 31 20, lon. 77 50.

Twilight—bark, of St. John N. B., from Cienfugos for Falmouth, Eng., lat. 26, lon. 79 52.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras July 2, brigs Elizabeth, hence, arrived June 29; Sybil, from Turks Island, arr. do.